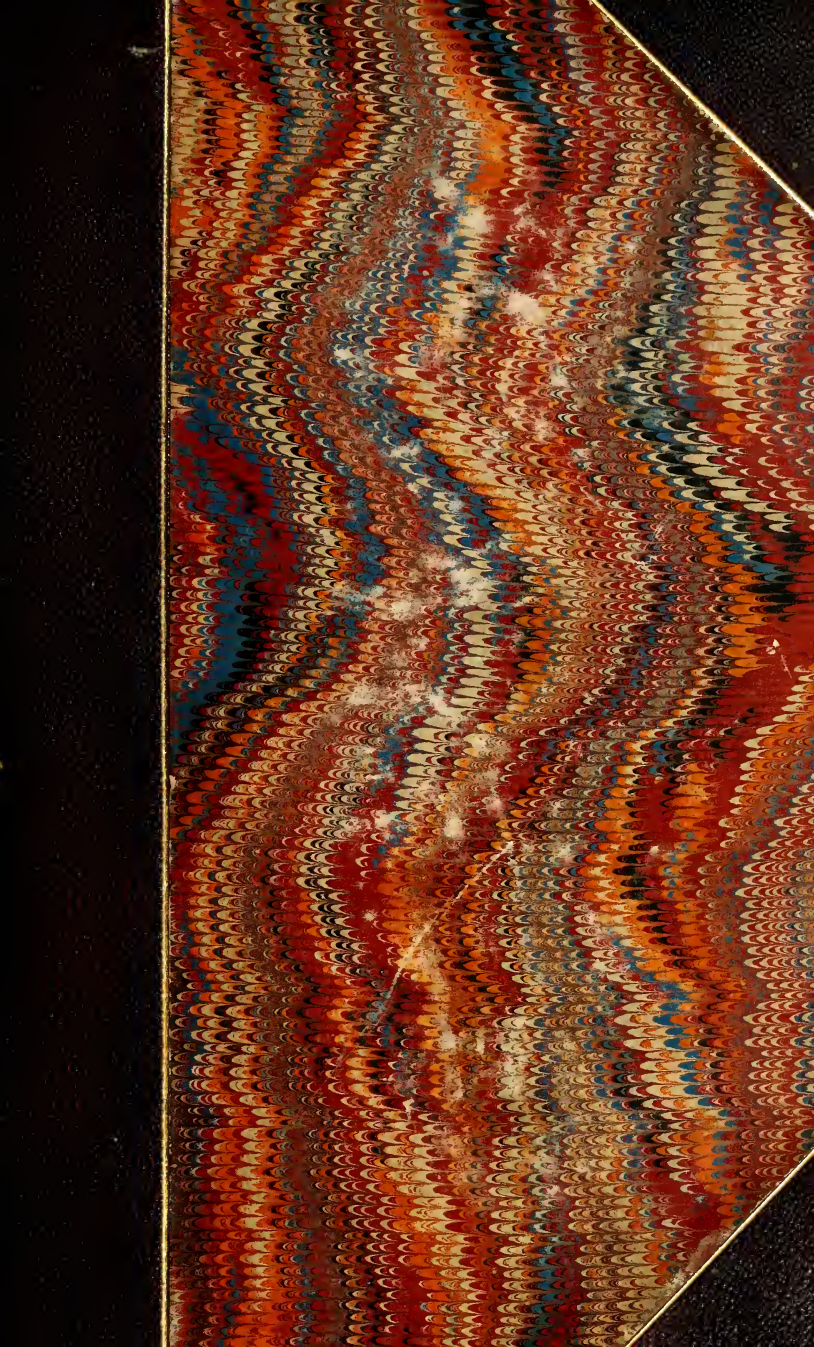




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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 2, 1849.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Society were read and approved.

Mr. BARTLETT, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, read a letter from his Excellency Guillaume Tell Pousin, Minister of the French Republic at Washington, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's diploma electing him an Honorary Member.

Mr. BARTLETT also presented to the Society, a memoir received from Dr. Campbell, of the Royal Library at the Hague, through Mr. Brodhead, of the American Legation at London—the reading of which was laid over to the next meeting.

Mr. BARTLETT then presented and read his annual report, as follows :

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary begs leave, in accordance with a resolution and custom of the Society, to submit the following report :

Since the last annual meeting his correspondence in behalf of the Society, has extended to individuals and societies in various parts of Europe, in Mexico, and in Yucatan. Letters received from these countries, were duly read before the Society at the time of their recep-

tion, but as they contain nothing of particular interest, it is not thought necessary now to recapitulate them. Accompanying them were books, pamphlets, etc., presented to the Society, which have before been announced by the Librarian.

The correspondence with the members of the Society and with the officers of the United States army in Mexico, was the means of awakening an interest among that distinguished body of men in the subjects which occupy the attention of the Society, and has resulted in valuable contributions to, and deposits in, its cabinet. The articles so contributed and deposited are antiquities of the ancient Mexicans, including weapons of war, household and agricultural utensils, idols, etc. From the same sources have been received dresses, weapons and other articles belonging to some of the aboriginal tribes with which we have but little intercourse. These are objects of interest and curiosity, and render the cabinet of the Society alike attractive to the antiquary and the ethnologist. From Don Alonzo Manuel Peon, of Yucatan, some antiquities from that interesting country have also been received.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary cannot but express the great obligations the Society owes to its late associate and member, John R. Brodhead, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation in London, for the very valuable communications transmitted by him to the Society, and to Dr. Campbell, Librarian at the Hague, for similar communications. These several papers the Executive Committee has determined to print in the second part of the new volume of the Society's Collections, and they are now in the hands of the printer for that purpose.

A letter from Mr. Brodhead, transmitting another paper from Dr. Campbell, which has been translated by Mr. Brodhead, received since the last meeting of the Society,

will be presented on the first occasion that is offered. This memoir, though short, makes known some interesting particulars relating to the Dutch Colonial History of New York, and gives additional evidence that the two gentlemen last mentioned have fallen upon a rich mine of historical facts, which, as fast as it can be separated from the accumulated mass of documents among which it has been buried for two centuries, will be brought to light and transmitted to our Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT,

For. Cor. Secretary.

January 2, 1849.

Mr. BARTLETT said the paper which Mr. Greenhow read at a late meeting, showing the probability that the celebrated Fénélon, Archbishop of Cambray, had been, in early life, a Missionary among the Iroquois in Western New York and Canada, had attracted much attention, and already brought forth additional evidence to sustain Mr. Greenhow's conjectures. That gentleman himself had ascertained, since his return to Washington, that Hennepin arrived in Canada with La Salle in 1674, and it was therefore doubtless correct, that he was in Canada, as he asserts, "*while the Abbé de Fénélon, now Archbishop of Cambray, was residing there.*"

Mr. Bartlett read a letter from O. H. Marshall, Esq., of Buffalo, communicating some interesting facts which he had discovered on the same subject.

Mr. Marshall states, "that he has met with some additional evidences, corroborating the same facts, and which would seem to place it beyond all question, inasmuch as they give his name in full, the time of his ordination, which Mr. Greenhow sought for in vain, and the date of his departure for Canada, or which correspond, or, at all events, do not conflict, with other known circum-

stances of his life. The proofs he referred to may be found in a chronological list of the Catholic Hierarchy of Canada, published at Quebec in 1834. It states that 'Frs. de Salinac de Fénélon, President, was ordained June 11, 1668, and left Canada, September, 1673.' His name occurs in immediate conjunction with that of Claude Trouvé, who was ordained June 10, of the same year. These two individuals are undoubtedly the same who went together to the Iroquois Mission, and to whom Charlevoix alludes in the passage quoted by Mr. Greenhow.

"The following extract from the 'Jesuit Relations for the year 1667-8,' shows that the two priests above mentioned were missionaries to the Iroquois at the western extremity of Lake Ontario: 'Because the fear of their enemies obliged some of this nation to emigrate and settle on the *northern* borders of the great Lake Ontario, that detachment of Orögonens, (Cayugas,) or rather that new colony, had need of pastors to strengthen the faith of the new Church which we have maintained for two years, and that the want has been amply supplied by M. DE FENELON and M. TROUVE, two zealous missionaries who have been sent there by Monsieur the Bishop. As they left about the close of the Summer, they have not been able to send any news of what has occurred in the new Church.

"In another part of the same volume, mention is made of the arrival of Monsieur l'Abbe de Queylas '*with several ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, two of whom have been sent by Monsieur de Petrée the last Summer (1668) to a settlement of Iroquois who are located on the NORTHERN borders of the great Lake Ontario.*'—Relation 1667-8, p. 13.

"In a letter from the Bishop of Petrée, to Monsieur Poitevin of Paris, the Bishop states that 'he had sent two pious and able laborers to the Iroquois-tribe settlement on the *north* side of the great Lake Ontario, one of whom is Mons. de Fénélon, whose name is well known in Paris, and the other M. Trouvé."

In the absence of Mr. BEEKMAN, Mr. Bartlett then presented and read the Annual Report of the Domestic Corresponding Secretary, as follows :

The Domestic Corresponding Secretary, in presenting his Annual Report, begs leave to refer to his monthly statements, for a view of the correspondence of this Society during the past year.

At the stated meeting of January, 1847, a letter was read from H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y., offering to present to the Society two portraits, one of Madame Catalina Schuyler, the other of Col. Philip Schuyler, on condition that the Society cause them to be properly restored and framed, and place them *in perpetuum* in its Hall.

The portrait of Madam Schuyler derives its value from the celebrity given to its original, by Mrs. Grant of Laggan, in her memoirs of an American Lady. At its meeting of January 19th, 1847, the Society accepted Mr. Van Schaack's offer and he was invited to transmit the portraits. By some carelessness on the part of the Express having them in charge, they were mislaid, and considerably damaged. For several months search was made for them in vain, and they finally came to light in a store in Front street, used as a place of deposit for unclaimed goods.

Competent artists have examined the pictures and advise that no attempt be made to restore them. By the careful skill of the Librarian, they have, however, been smoothed and stretched in frames. They are now in the gallery of the Society.

From the New Jersey Historical Society, a vote of thanks has been received "for the courtesy and liberality of the New York Historical Society, in permitting copies to be taken of the Stirling Papers in its possession."

A correspondence has been begun with W. H. C. Hosmer, Esq., of Avon, N. Y., on the interesting subject of

American Antiquities—a subject which the researches of Mr. Squier in the State of New York, under the auspices of this Society, will soon render one of paramount interest. A letter from Mr. Hosmer, addressed to George Gibbs, Esq., was referred by the Society to the Domestic Secretary. The value and importance of this paper justify its insertion at length, and it will therefore be appended to this report. The curious stone implement of which Mr. Hosmer furnishes a drawing, more recent investigations have shown to be a sort of *adze*, and its use, to dub out the charred and burnt portions of canoes that were hollowed by fire. An extract from a private letter from O. H. Marshall, Esq., of Buffalo, to the Domestic Secretary, is subjoined to Mr. Hosmer's paper, and completely establishes these views.

From the Hon. Falkland H. Martin, of Missouri, Secretary of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Missouri, has been received an official copy, dated City of Jefferson, August 23rd, 1848, of a Joint Resolution for the benefit of the New York Historical Society, making it the duty of the Secretary of State to forward to this Society a copy of all documents which may be published by order of the Legislature, and also of any documents heretofore published, of which there may remain any disposable copies. Under a resolution of this Society adopted at its last annual meeting, the acquisition as well as the custody of public documents has been made the duty of the Librarian. The correspondence with Hon. Mr. Martin has therefore been continued by that officer, and its results will appear in his report.

In the New-York Journal of Commerce, of the 12th of September, 1848, in the course of an article on the subject of American Antiquities, it was stated that a very valuable collection of aboriginal remains was in the possession of a gentleman at the West; that drawings might be obtained of some interesting localities, all of which might be had by merely asking; and that by some negligence in

not doing so, many very desirable curiosities had been lost to this Society. Proper enquiries were at once set on foot, and it was ascertained that Dr. Bureau, of Gallipolis, Ohio, had been proprietor of the aboriginal relics in question. A letter was addressed to Dr. Bureau, and a reply was soon received from Edward Naret, Esq., who stated that Dr. Bureau had died in the spring of 1848, and that his cabinet was still in existence. Mr. Naret promised to make efforts to obtain the consent of the trustees of Dr. Bureau's estate to the transfer of his collection to the New York Historical Society, and offered to present on his own behalf, "an Indian hatchet, made of copper, and other articles of gone-by-days."

The very interesting researches undertaken in this State for the Society, by Mr. E. G. Squier, will form the subject of a special report from that gentleman, and his occasional letters have been addressed to the Foreign Secretary.

A letter was addressed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Domestic Secretary to the Hon. Mr. Rankin, one of the Regents of the University, making application for any published documents, either of this or other states, or of the United States. To this request a prompt and courteous reply was received from Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, on behalf of the Regents, stating that the communication had been referred to the Secretary of State, who will cheerfully furnish any such duplicate documents to this Society.

Successful measures have been taken, under the auspices of Robert H. Pruyn, Esq., of Albany, now a corresponding member of this Society, to obtain an appropriation from the Legislature of the State of New-York, "for the collection, translation and preservation of documents connected with the history of this State," and Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan is now engaged, at the expense of the State, in the prosecution of this work. By a very recent letter from Mr. Pruyn, the Domestic Secretary is requested

to notify the Society, that the Secretary of State will incorporate into his report to the Legislature concerning the historical documents above described, any original paper in the possession of this Society which it may wish printed by the state. The report will be made up of historical papers, interesting to every portion of the State, because they relate to matters about which curiosity is felt in the localities they describe or are connected with. As a specimen volume, it is likely to create in the public mind a desire for more information on such topics, and to bring about the complete publication of the invaluable MSS. now at Albany.

The offer of the Secretary of State is well worthy the immediate attention of the Society, and should be referred to the Executive Committee for its prompt consideration. To ensure a continuance of the appropriation for carrying on so desirable a work, all the friends of good letters should unite their efforts, and as suggested by Mr. Pruyn, this Society ought to give its best influence to secure that result.

With our sister Societies, the usual intercourse has been kept up; an intercourse, however, not so frequent as it should be, nor it is hoped, as it will be during the present year.

From the Georgia Historical Society has been received by the Domestic Secretary, Part I., of Volume III., of their collections, which has been duly committed to the charge of the Librarian.

The various letters of acknowledgment from newly elected members, both corresponding and resident, show a growing interest in the pursuits to which we are devoted, on the part of the community at large. The summary of topics for investigation sent to each corresponding member, with his notice of election, cannot fail to draw forth the most valuable materials for history from many an unsuspected nook.

The usual notices of election have been issued to three

honorary, forty-one corresponding, and one hundred and eleven resident members during the past year.

The correspondence of the Society sometimes brings up unpleasant contrasts between the condition of far inferior libraries, like those of the Maryland or Pennsylvania Historical Societies, now securely lodged in appropriate edifices of their own; and the forlorn and hazardous plight of the priceless literary treasures *we* possess, crowded into insufficient space, and exposed to the daily peril of destruction by fire.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Dom. Cor. Secretary.

January 2, 1849.

LETTER FROM W. H. C. HOSMER, ESQ.

Avon, March 23d, 1848.

SIR:—The location of ancient Indian villages in Western New York has ever been to me a subject of interest.

I have been aided in my researches by O. H. Marshall, Esq., of Buffalo, who has derived much valuable information by frequent discourse with Blacksmith, an aged and intelligent Seneca, and I hasten to furnish the Society with the result of our joint labors in my own immediate neighborhood. Though nearly fifty years have elapsed since the old chief hunted in this beautiful region, and the face of the country has been much changed by the fall of forests, growth of towns, and tillage of the soil, his accurate description gave proof that every feature of the scenes of his boyhood was clearly mapped on the tablet of remembrance.

He informed Mr. Marshall that a large and flourishing village was situated at the source of a stream emptying into the Big Conesus, near the far-famed Sulpher Springs of Avon, called in the musical dialect of his tribe, "De-o-dòn-sot," and meaning "*at the Spring*." The stream referred to is familiarly known to my townsmen as the "Little Conesus," though formerly called by the Pioneers, as I am informed by my father, George Hosmer, Esq., "*Gòre Brook*." It takes its rise in a southeastwardly direction from Avon, and distant therefrom six miles or more.

By conversing with a few of the first settlers, "soon to be blotted from the things that be," I learned that at or near the head of the stream, is an old Indian burial-place, and that the remains of an Indian town were visible before the primitive forest disappeared. Implements of war and the chase were annually disinterred, and I have specimens of the same in my possession.

Blacksmith informed Mr. Marshall that "De-o-dòn-sot" was one of the *four*

principal villages of the Senecas, four generations ago. He refers, in all probability, to the close of the seventeenth century, or rather the period immediately preceding De Nonville's invasion.

One was located at Victor, on Boughton's hill; the *second*, and largest, in a woody bend of the Honeoye, or (Hon-ne-yah-yah,) called "De-yn-de-haak-doh," or "the Bend;" the *third* at the point where an old trail crossed Mud Creek, N. E. of East Bloomfield, in Ontario County; and the *fourth*, at the source of the little stream, a tributary of the Conesus, as above stated.

My friend Marshall is possessed of a copy of De Nonville's official report of his unfortunate expedition; and he states therein that he visited four Indian villages on his march into the enemy's country. It would be a very interesting subject of enquiry to ascertain whether the four villages mentioned by Blacksmith, and located so accurately by him, were the identical ones mentioned by the French Governor General.

There is a spring at or near the site of the ruins of a fortification, encircled by an arm of the "Big Conesus," which is the outlet of a silvery lake of the same name, and referred to in the notes to "Yonnondio;" but it could not have been the site of ancient "De-o-don-sot."

Not far from this spring, and on the farm of Ira Pierson, at the depth of six feet below the surface, the stone implement was found, a sketch of which is herewith inclosed.

The bottom is smooth and of a glassy polish; the stone is of a rich umber tint, and extremely hard. Possibly it was used by the hunter in dressing his peltry, but the Indians of our own day who have examined it, do not recognise in this relic of the remote past, an implement of their fathers.

A silver bauble, shaped like, and probably used as a button, and adorned with a queen's head, was found by a plough boy on the farm of John Hurlbert, Esq., near the west bounds of Lima, in this county. It bears the marks of great antiquity—is hollow, and near the eye on the reverse side has been neatly perforated with two round holes.

A brazen breast-plate, stamped with the words, "New Brunswick Regiment," and the figures "104," was found by an Irish laborer on the Genesee Valley Canal, near the old village of Cannewaugus. It lay with a few bones, and a mouldering fragment of a leathern sword-belt, several feet below the gravelly surface. The pick-axe and spade probably disturbed the grave of some English officer who had fallen in the bloody war that was so long waged for supremacy on this continent between the "Grand Monarque" and Great Britain. When new it must have been an elegant ornament for a soldier. It was found with a bullet hole near the centre, and its surface, now battered, but once bright and burnished, was probably made the target of some hostile marksman on the day of battle. Would that the grave could unlock its frosty lips, and discourse to us of the wearer.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. C. HOSMER.

FROM O. H. MARSHALL.

BUFFALO, July 10, 1848.

"The article mentioned in your letter as 'shaped like an inverted mushroom,' was entrusted to me by Mr. Hosmer for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions

of the old Senecas, as to the purpose for which it is constructed.* The prevailing opinion among them is, that it was used for the purpose of picking off the coal from the surface of charred wood. It was anciently their custom, before the white man furnished them with metallic implements, to excavate canoes, fell trees, &c., by the means of fire, and it was necessary to remove the burnt surface to facilitate the operation. The mother of 'Big Kettle,' now 100 years old, informed Dr. Wilson that many similar instruments were formerly found on the Buffalo Reservation. The Senecas call it 'Ye-jas-däh-däh-gwah,' meaning literally, 'coal pick.'"

The Treasurer, Mr. CHAUNCEY, then presented and read his Annual Report, as follows:

In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws, the Treasurer herewith submits a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures during the year, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of money received, from all sources, is	\$2,624 50
Viz:—Cash received of members for dues at the Library, ...	95 00
Cash received from the Collector for fees and dues, ...	1,897 50
Cash received, life membership fees of William Bayard Campbell, Samuel B. Schieffelin, and James Ben- kard, ...	150 00
Cash received of Librarian, for duplicate newspapers sold, ...	400 00
Cash received of the same, for Society's Publications sold, ...	82 00
	\$2,624 50

EXPENDITURES.

The whole amount disbursed during the year, on account of the Society, is	\$2,637 94
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* The mineral from which it is carved is serpentine.

Of which, there have been paid out-		
standing claims, prior to 1848, .	\$421	74
William Wilson's claim for binding		
newspapers, balance, ...	443	63
And to Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore,		
money advanced the late Treasurer,	400	00
Leaving the sum expended on account		
of the current expenses of the year,	1,372	59
	—————	\$2,637 94
		=====
Showing the Treasurer in advance,	\$13	44

The number of resident members, entered upon the books, exclusive of life members, is 492. Of the dues for 1848, there remain uncollected the sum of \$595, some portion of which will doubtless be collected. It is not supposed that any further collections will be received on the unpaid dues of prior years; and the names of such delinquent members should be dropped from the roll.

The Librarian's account for binding, &c., for the Library, amounting to \$101 50, has been balanced by the sale of duplicates and copies of the Proceedings, a particular statement of which accompanies this report.

A full statement of items of Receipts and Expenditure, together with the vouchers, is also herewith submitted.

Respectfully,

WM. CHAUNCEY, Treasurer.

January 2, 1849.

On motion, a committee was appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, consisting of

Messrs. WILLIAM K. STRONG,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, and
ISAAC ADRIANCE.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, presented and read his Annual Report, as follows:

In pursuance of the By-Law, which requires the Librarian to make to the Society at each annual meeting, a full statement of the condition and progress of the library and collections, the following Report is respectfully submitted :

The Annual Reports of the former Librarian, and the interesting historical review of the origin and progress of this Society, presented at the last annual meeting by the late Chairman of the Executive Committee, render it unnecessary here to repeat the details which have already been so well presented. The origin of this institution is there stated, and the names of its enlightened founders are duly commemorated.

The Library, which was commenced in 1804, by the voluntary contribution of a small number of books, by a few enlightened men, who looked forward with confidence to the final establishment of a great and useful public institution—has grown up to be at the present time, if not the first, certainly among the first libraries in the country, in the department of American history. The collection, which a few slight shelves then sufficed to contain, has grown to dimensions which now actually require more extended accommodations than these rooms can afford. Our want of space prevents the proper arrangement and systematic classification of the books, and the want of a permanent home precludes the idea of any beneficial disposition of the different classes upon appropriate shelves. The books in the Catalogue, of course, cannot be numbered by their position upon the shelves, until that position can be made permanent. The arrangement, therefore, which the present Librarian found to be in existence on assuming his duties here, has been generally continued—the books being arranged rather according to the limited space we have, than with reference to a proper systematic classification.

Since the last annual meeting, the number of volumes

of printed books and pamphlets added to the library, has been 1290. Of these, 202 were added by purchase and exchange, and the remainder, 1088, by donations, from States, Societies, and individuals. The number of donations, it will be perceived, is large, and many of the books presented are rare and valuable. It is unnecessary to particularize, as the names of the liberal donors have in every case been heretofore announced at the meetings, and lists of their contributions published from time to time in the Bulletin of the Society.

By an order of the Society adopted at the last annual meeting, the duty of procuring from the different States of the Union their Public Documents, was assigned to the Librarian. In compliance with the order, a correspondence has been entered into with the proper officers of each State whose published Documents have not yet been received at the library. During the year past, Documents have been received from the States of Michigan, Indiana, South-Carolina, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York—in all, 106 bound volumes. From the State of New York, which has ever manifested towards the Historical Society, as a State institution, a most liberal spirit, there have been received, by a special grant, in addition to the legislative journals and documents of the past year, a copy of the magnificent work, in 14 volumes, on the Natural History of the State.

The collection of Newspapers possessed by the Society, now numbers 1394 volumes, substantially bound and in good condition, beside some 50 volumes, which are yet to be bound. Of these, 76 volumes are English, 63 French, and 1255 American newspapers. There have been added by donation during the year, 66 volumes; and the collection has been increased in value by a deposit of 57 bound volumes of Boston newspapers, not previously in the library, made by Mr. Henry Stevens, now of London. It may be questioned if there is at this period another collection of newspapers in the country so extensive or so val-

uable. The earliest English newspaper in the collection is a volume for 1696, of the London Flying Post, &c. The earliest American newspaper, and the first published in this country, is the Boston News Letter, of which our file is complete from its first number, printed in 1704, to the close of the fourth volume in 1708. It is not known that another copy of this newspaper for the period mentioned is in existence. Of French newspapers, the file of the *Moniteur Universelle*, is complete from the first number issued on the 3d of May, 1789, to the 1st of April, 1815—54 volumes. This set of the *Moniteur*, covering the whole period of the career of Napoleon, was brought out by a French gentleman from Paris, at the sale of whose effects sometime afterwards in this city, Mr. Greenhow, then acting Librarian, purchased it for the Historical Society. It possesses the greater historical value, from the fact that it is of the *original edition*, copies of which are now rare. Not long after the Society obtained possession of the work, the ex-King, Joseph Bonaparte, hearing of the sale of this copy, and that it was of the original edition, became very anxious to purchase it, and commissioned a gentleman to offer a thousand dollars for the set now upon your shelves.

In pursuance of authority vested in the Librarian by a former order of the Society, a sale was effected in the month of February last, of 150 duplicate volumes of newspapers, for which the sum of \$400 was received, and paid into the Treasury. A further sum of \$82, received for sets of the Society's Publications sold, has also been paid over to the Treasurer.

The binding of the Manuscripts, which had been commenced before the last annual meeting, has been suspended for the want of present means to defray the expense. The proceeds of the duplicates sold, independently of the life subscriptions specially assigned to that object by the order of the Society, in 1847, would, indeed, have been sufficient to accomplish this important work; but while

any unsettled claims remained against the Society, the Librarian, acting under advice of the Executive Committee, has deemed it proper to postpone the binding of the Manuscripts. It is an object, however, of the very highest importance to the preservation of those papers, and will be resumed at the earliest moment that the means of the Society will allow. The Stirling Manuscripts, in five volumes, which may be seen upon the shelves, exhibit the manner in which it is proposed to bind and preserve the entire collection. The whole number of Manuscripts, it will be recollected, is nearly 15,000, and they are of a value, which cannot be estimated in money.

To the Cabinet, the additions during the year have been uncommonly large. The deposit of Dr. N. S. JARVIS, of the Army, who, amid the toils of his arduous profession, finds time to investigate the history and antiquities of the country, is peculiarly interesting and valuable. It comprises a large number of specimens of Indian implements of war, and of peace, articles of dress, &c., gathered among the tribes of the South and West; and from their variety, they go far to illustrate the habits of life of a race now rapidly disappearing before the onward and overwhelming tide of civilization. Dr. Jarvis has also placed in the Society's Cabinet, a number of interesting relics and trophies of the battle-fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey; and has added a collection of ancient Aztec and Toltec Idols and Sacred Vessels, procured from the great Pyramid of Cholula, in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico. Other interesting antiquities have been received, amongst which may be mentioned the singular stone image or idol, in form bearing a resemblance to the figures of the ancient sphynx, recently presented by Commodore Perry, and which is supposed to be of the age of the Incas. It is also said to have been possessed by a tribe of the ancient Mexicans, who never acknowledged the sway of Cortes.

The collection of earthen vessels, including an ornamented vase, presented by Don Alonzo Manuel Peon, of Merida, Yucatan, and which that worthy gentleman procured from a mound near that city, is exceedingly curious and interesting, as evidently marking a different age, and a higher civilization than those of the rich collection from the same quarter, heretofore presented to the Society by Mr. Norman.

The Cabinet has also been enriched by the addition of authentic portraits of Col. Philip Schuyler and Madam Catalina Schuyler, of Albany, the latter being the "American Lady," whose character and history have been so beautifully depicted by Mrs. Grant, and the former also forming a prominent subject in the well known "Memoirs of an American Lady." The Society is indebted for these valuable pictures, to H. C. Van Shaack, Esq., of Maullus, a corresponding member.

To the Maps and Charts, which now number upwards of 2000, some valuable additions have been made during the year, among which may be mentioned the new State Map of Massachusetts; the Geological map of New York; an original and extremely valuable Aboriginal Map of the territory of New York, drawn on vellum by Mr. Lansingh Thurber of Utica, and the De Witt and Erskine Maps recently presented by F. De Peyster, Esq.

The Catalogue of the Library is now complete, in manuscript, and ready for publication. It includes a perfect alphabetical descriptive catalogue of all the printed books and pamphlets in the Library, to be followed by an Analytical Catalogue or Index of Subjects; this arrangement being considered more useful and convenient than any other for general and ready reference. The Catalogue of Newspapers is also alphabetical, and embraces the dates of the commencement and close of each series, noticing also the changes from time to time in the titles or publishers of the several papers. The Catalogue of Maps, Charts, &c., is arranged on the same plan, and will be

followed by that of the Paintings, Prints, Busts, Coins, Medals, Curiosities, &c., in the cabinet of the Society.

The Catalogue of the Manuscripts contains the title, and a brief statement of the contents, of every paper in the collection, on the plan of that of the Brodhead Documents at Albany, and that adopted by Mr. Force, in the Documentary History of the United States, each article having a reference to the volume and page where it is to be found.

The printing of this catalogue is now an object of much importance to the Society, and would add greatly to the convenience of the members, and the Librarian takes the liberty to suggest that the Executive Committee should be authorized to take such steps as may be deemed expedient, by subscription or otherwise, to cause its early publication.

The Library has been kept open daily during the hours prescribed by the Executive Committee, and the Librarian, by giving his constant personal attendance, has endeavored to extend to all wishing to avail themselves of the historical materials here collected together, the most ready and prompt facilities. The number of persons consulting books during the year past, has been larger than usual, and the number of strangers from abroad visiting the rooms, has been as large as ever.

The Librarian has thus endeavored to lay before you the condition of your Library, which now contains 15,000 printed books and pamphlets; 1400 volumes of newspapers; 2,000 maps and charts; and 15,000 manuscripts. The collection of medals exceeds 200; and the number of coins in the cabinet of the Society is 1393. These, with the medals, and a great number of other valuable curiosities, can only be advantageously arranged, when the Society shall have, as it is now hoped it will soon have, a safe and permanent place of deposit for its collections.

In reference to the progress of the Library, it is gratifying to be able to add, that a very general wish prevails among the members to enlarge our collections by dona-

tions of books and pamphlets ; and it is a fact that augurs well for the future extent of the Library, that from donations alone, and without the aid of funds, we are annually adding nearly as many printed volumes to this library, as are added in some other libraries, which have special funds applied to the purchase of books. Should the existing liberal spirit among the members be continued and encouraged, there is no reason to doubt that the library of the New York Historical Society, with the inestimable treasures it already possesses, will soon realize the hopes of its warmest friends and supporters.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB B. MOORE, *Librarian.*

January 2, 1849.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. GIBBS, made a report on the nominations referred to that committee, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected :

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. E. A. DALRYMPLE,	Fairfax Co., Virginia.
G. PARKER LYON,	Concord, N. H.
Prof. WILLIAM C. FOWLER,	Amherst College, Ms.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

PHILIP PRITCHARD,	ADRIAN B. HOLMES,
JEHIEL I. POST.	

Several nominations of new members were made, and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, from the Executive Committee, then presented and read the Annual Report of that committee, as follows :

In conformity with the By-Laws of the Society, the Executive Committee have the honor to submit their Annual Report :

At the recurrence of our annual election, the committee are happy to congratulate their associates on the continued prosperity and usefulness of the Society. It is gratifying to observe that the interest in its welfare, which was revived in 1841-2 by the efforts then successfully made to relieve it from the burdens which had so long interrupted its progress, has not abated in strength or earnestness. The committee have to regret the resignation of the late Chairman, Gen. Wetmore, by which they have lost the immediate personal assistance of one who has been identified with the recent progress and prosperity to which they have referred.

It is but just that the institution should be a popular one. It is devoted to its purpose with no selfish or sectarian, partisan or exclusive aims ; being free to all who shall comply with such regulations only as are essential to its continuance. Its library is within the reach of every citizen—its countenance and support are constantly extended to its proper objects of sympathy ; in short, as it is eminently liberal in its plan and management, it is alike creditable to the Society and the public that its career is one of success.

The labors of the committee in their review of the operations of the past year are very materially lessened, first, by the publication of the monthly bulletin of proceedings, rendering any summary of them unnecessary ; and secondly, by the complete and faithful reports of the executive officers of the Society. So entirely have they occupied the field, heretofore covered in part by the reports of this committee, that we have little to add to their work, save to commend their suggestions to the speedy notice and vigorous action of the Society.

The reports of the Corresponding Secretaries have

shown an increase in the amount and value of correspondence, above that of previous years; and it is confidently expected that the exertions of our associates abroad will be productive of the best results. Difficulty of communication is an obstacle which is becoming less and less burdensome every year: and the donations and communications of historical value which we have already received, may be taken as an earnest of future contributions.

There is one point which occurs to your committee in this connection, as deserving attention. The large class of corresponding, or non-resident members, should be reminded that the discharge of their appropriate duties is no less important to the prosperity of the Society, than is the support given by those who daily see the results of their labors growing under their hands. We have a large class of corresponding members, and the number is increasing. An active interest on the part of these gentlemen would contribute largely to swell our collections and enlarge our usefulness. Scattered among the towns and villages in which they reside, are many valuable memorials of the past—the fast perishing materials which it is the object of their association to gather and preserve.

The Treasurer's Report shows that the income of the Society is just about sufficient, with strict economy, to meet the necessary current expenses. It is unnecessary to say, to those who are at all familiar with the resources and management of similar associations, that such a condition of finances is always a critical one, and requires the greatest circumspection to prevent a deficiency, or falling off.

The receipts from the life subscriptions of Messrs. William B. Campbell, Samuel B. Schieffelin and James Benkard, have been diverted from their accustomed direction, in consequence of the immediate necessities of the Treasury. Your committee mention this fact, as they will consider it proper that those amounts should be paid over to the Librarian, for the increase and preservation of the library, so soon as may be practicable. The

present admirable plan of arrangement and method of binding the MSS. may then be continued and completed.

The Report of the Librarian gives a full and ample account of the condition and progress of the library. It shows a gratifying increase in the number and character of additions, especially by donation. The States memorialized in behalf of the Society, for the donation of their legislative, judicial, executive and other documents, have responded, in many instances, liberally; and this department of our library, touching the documentary history of the country, is already very full and valuable. Great efforts have been made, on the part of those charged with the immediate direction of the library, for several years, to make these collections complete; and with very satisfactory results. This may be considered, in reality, the most important portion of our library; so entirely does the public legislation of a country indicate its character and progress. The statutes at large would be the best history of any country. They reflect the manners and morals of the state of society in which they were enacted—their ideas of civil and religious liberty—the rise, progress and establishment of civil institutions—many examples for the warning or guidance of posterity. Indeed they are the staple of all our historical fabrics. The laws of the Twelve Tables are a better record of the early history of Rome, than the eloquent fables of Livy; and our colonial statute-books bear unmistakeable evidences of the spirit and character of the men who were here founding an empire.

During the year, the Librarian has reported the completion of the catalogue of printed books, manuscripts, and maps and charts, in the library of the Society. His recommendation respecting its publication deserves immediate attention. The character of the collection would alone render its catalogue interesting and valuable, apart from any consideration of its execution; and it is believed

that when published, it will be found to be one of the most important yet issued. It is desirable, therefore, that authority should be given to procure the publication as soon as may be practicable. The considerations just alluded to, render it probable that a sufficient number of subscriptions can be obtained to defray the expense of printing, and of course nothing of this kind can with propriety be charged upon the current income of the Society.

At the stated meeting, in June, 1847, the Executive Committee were directed, thereafter, before the meeting of the Society in January of each year, to cause to be prepared and published, at least one part or number, of which two shall form a volume, of Collections of the Society, to be similar in style to the first volume of the new series, and to be in continuation of the same, to consist of original contributions, or selected matter, as they may see fit. That to this end they be authorized to call in the assistance of other members, and to make such arrangements for printing and publishing as shall be deemed best for the interest of the Society, and ensuring an extensive circulation.

The Committee accordingly caused the publication of the first part of the second volume of the new series of the Collections, to be printed, for sale and distribution. In consequence of the limited time afforded for the preparation of the volume, and the unexpected delays of a principal contributor, the Committee have construed the resolution to take effect from the year 1848. This arrangement will be found advantageous in other respects, and will enable us to proceed, if suitably supported, without interruption hereafter. The materials are abundant, and the committee have no fear that the coöperation and assistance of the members, for which they are authorized to call, will be wanting.

The half volume already printed contains the valuable outline of the Constitutional History of New York, by Mr. Butler ; Mr. Benson's interesting memoir on Names ; the

Narrative of the Expedition of the Marquis De Nonville against the Senecas, in 1687, translated from the French MS. by Mr. Marshall of Buffalo; correspondence between Gov. Colden, and the Historian of New York, William Smith, Jr., respecting alleged errors in his work; a letter from Edmund Burke, on the Quebec Bill, being a portion of his correspondence with the Colonial Assembly, as agent of the colony of New York, and unfortunately the only portion yet brought to light; a Review of Marshall's account of the British expedition to Danbury, in 1777, by Mr. Whittelsey; and an account of New York in 1692, by Charles Lodwick. For the last mentioned, which is printed from a copy of the original in the British Museum, the Committee have been indebted to Mr. John Carter Brown, of Providence.

The Committee has also made arrangements for the speedy publication of the second part, containing an amount of historical material no less interesting and valuable. Among other papers, there will be a translation from the original Dutch of "The Representation of New Netherland, concerning its Location, Productiveness, and Poor Condition," by the Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn. The original work was published at the Hague in 1650, under the title of "*Vertoogh van Nieu-Neder-Land, weghens de Gheleghentheydt, Vruchtbaerheydt, en Soberen Staet desselfs.*" This work is the first in point of time to record the early annals of New Netherland, but has never been published in English. Mr. Murphy has added numerous and highly valuable explanatory notes, and has thus made an extremely interesting and important contribution to our historical annals. Other contributions will be made, principally relating to the Dutch period, by Dr. De Witt, Mr. Campbell of the Hague, and Mr. Brodhead. The valuable discourse of Mr. King, on the history of the New York Chamber of Commerce, will also form a part of this volume.

The Committee would respectfully urge the subscription

for these volumes upon the members of the Society. They are not expensive, and it is worth while to remember that the subscriptions of the members alone would be amply sufficient to support the publication, and to furnish the Society a sufficient number of copies to make suitable exchanges with kindred societies.

In this connection, we would notice the sets of previous publications of the Society, of which a few are still for sale by the Librarian; remarking that as such works must rely on a small class of readers for their support, it is incumbent on us to secure the patronage of all who are interested in their subject. The example of the Book Clubs, and other printing associations abroad, show us what results may follow the zeal and industry of scholars and antiquaries interested in pursuits similar to our own, and should stimulate to renewed exertions in our peculiar province—American History.

The number of new members added during the year is as follows:

Honorary,	.	.	.	.	3
Corresponding,	.	.	.	.	41
Resident,	.	.	.	.	111
Total,	.	.	.	.	155

Three gentlemen have availed themselves of the privileges of Life-Membership.

The Committee appointed in February to memorialize Congress on the subject of the census of 1850, have, it is understood, discharged the duty assigned them under the resolution, although no formal report has yet been made to the Society. Other special committees have in charge various topics of interest, among which may be mentioned, the history of the Magnetic Telegraph, and upon which it is hoped that reports will soon be made to the Society.

The papers read during the year have been of unusual

value and interest, and the meetings of the Society have been regular and numerous attended.

The results of the renewed spirit of historical inquiry are beginning to be shown in every direction. It has been said of New England, that not a town or a village is without its historian and antiquarian. The records of their towns are preserved, and the faithful industry of individuals, in connection with societies similar to our own, rescues the memory of their founders from the imperfect and uncertain light of tradition. So also, in our own State, many county and town histories have been compiled, with various care and diligence, and many able men are now laboring in the fields so long left uncultivated.

In reviewing the events of the past year, we have to lament the loss of several of our most distinguished and valuable members, respected for their public services, loved for their private virtues, or venerable for their years. The names of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the Hon. AMBROSE SPENCER, the Hon. HENRY WHEATON, names which have been identified with the history of the State and Nation, will readily occur to our remembrance in this connection. Among our resident associates, the following have deceased since the last annual report: JOHN JACOB ASTOR, HORACE SISTARE, DAVID S. JONES, GEORGE ENDICOTT, WILLIAM P. HALLETT, JACOB HARVEY, JONATHAN GOODHUE, and CHARLES McVEAN.

Your Committee cannot conclude their report without another reference to the subject, which, as they have felt it to be the most important, they have most constantly pressed upon the attention of the Society. The committee known as the Building Committee have organized and commenced their work under encouraging circumstances, and we cannot repress the expression of a hope that this may be the last occasion on which your Committee will be obliged to anticipate the provisions for our permanent

and secure location, with fear and anxiety, lest they may be too late. We have before us the consideration of our obvious duty, as guardians of the historical material already accumulated, as well as the prospect of large and valuable additions from the period when we shall have provided for their safe keeping. This security given, our collections will be largely swelled, not only by donations, but by deposits of family papers and pictures—many of the most authentic materials of history now scattered and inaccessible.

It may not be improper to illustrate the importance of this subject by recapitulating a few statistics of conflagration, which bear directly on our case. To pass by the ravages made by heedless ignorance, in the destruction of papers which would illustrate much that is now obscure; rich heaps of family papers, the dusty accumulations of generations, which served to light the fires of some thrifty housewife, and which excite in us the same regretful indignation which burns in the remembrance of the famous Shakespearian MSS., which Warburton's cook "*put under pye bottoms*:" To leave all these, let it be remembered that the public archives (State and National) have been destroyed by fire, or partially so, in New Hampshire, in 1736, in Massachusetts in 1747, besides having been thrown into confusion, and otherwise damaged by three previous fires; in New York in 1740-41, and 1773; in New Jersey in 1686; in North Carolina in 1831; in South Carolina in 1698—all which were accidental; and in Virginia in 1781, by the army under Arnold.

The national archives have suffered four several times, viz.: in 1800, when the buildings of the War Department were destroyed; in 1814, when the public buildings and many of the records and papers of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments were destroyed by the British Troops; in 1833, when the Treasury Buildings were burnt—and in 1836, when another demonstration was given of the utter absurdity and improvidence of such

structures as those to which the public archives had been committed.

The United States Government have been aroused to a sense of their responsibility by the later of these disasters, and some of the States have now well secured and fire proof buildings and offices. A striking evidence of the utility of fire proof offices, occurs in the fact that the valuable papers in the two fire proof rooms of the War office in 1814, and those in the fire proof rooms of the Treasury Department in 1833, were all saved, while most of the others were consumed.

This is a very imperfect statement—but partial as it is, or if these were all—ought they not to rouse us all, to stimulate every good citizen and member of this Society to renewed exertions in seconding the efforts of their committee? The black catalogue should teach us that negligence is inexcusable—nor could we contemplate without grief and indignation the loss of so many precious materials for our country's history consigned to irretrievable destruction. To quote the language of a previous report, "These treasures, the accumulations of nearly half a century, have been committed to our charge by those who have gone before us, and who looked forward to us, as we look to our posterity. We are equally responsible to our predecessors, and to those who are to come after us. Trustees for the Past and Future, let us in the Present, secure the records of the first for the instruction of the last."

Respectfully submitted, by

GEORGE H. MOORE,

Secretary.

On motion of Mr. P. M. Wetmore,

Resolved, That the several Annual Reports of the Officers of the Society, read this evening, be referred to the Executive Committee, and that the report of the Executive Committee be re-committed, with power, in its discretion, to print any portion or the whole of said reports.

Mr. GIBBS, from the Executive Committee, then presented the following resolutions, which were severally read and adopted :

Resolved, That the Librarian be directed to examine the journal of the Society's meetings since January 1, 1840, and to report as speedily as practicable what standing orders and resolutions remain in force, and also what special committees heretofore appointed, if any, have not reported and been discharged.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorised and requested to take such measures as may secure the publication of the Catalogue of the Library and Collections, at the earliest practicable period, provided the same can be done by subscription.

Mr. GIBBS also presented the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas much inconvenience is experienced by those who are engaged in researches into the early history of our State, whether in its local or general departments, from the expense and trouble attendant on the consultation of official records at a distance from their residences ; and whereas it would tend to the special advancement of historical knowledge, especially of our State—its settlement, progress, and institutions—were those records rendered accessible to the mass of our fellow citizens : Therefore,

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to the Legislature of this State, respectfully praying them to make provision for the publication of the early records in the Secretary's office, at Albany ; and that a memorial be also presented to the Common Council of this city, requesting them to publish such minutes of their honorable body, from the first incorporation of New-York, as have not been published.

The above preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted ; and, on motion,

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Executive Committee, and that they be requested to prepare suitable

memorials thereupon, and adopt such other measures as they may deem advisable in support thereof.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared to be unanimously elected :—

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, LL. D. President.

HON. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President.

REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., Second Vice President.

JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, Foreign Corresponding Secretary..

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Domestic Corresponding Secretary.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Treasurer.

JACOB BAILEY MOORE, Librarian.

The chair then stated that two of the members of the Executive Committee for the past year, Mr. GIBBS and Mr. BENEDICT, had from the pressure of other engagements expressed a wish not to be included in the appointments for the ensuing year. He then announced the appointment of the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, viz :

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,
EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D.,
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

On motion of Mr. Wetmore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the chairman and members of the Executive Committee

for the past year, for the ability with which they have discharged the duties assigned them.

Mr. Wetmore offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That the Librarian be requested to take the necessary measures to obtain from all the present or former officers of the Society, the correspondence belonging to it, with the view that the same may be properly preserved for future reference.

Resolved, That the attention of the officers of the Society be called to the 21st article of the By-Laws, which requires that all the papers and correspondence appertaining to each office, shall be deposited and constantly kept at the Rooms, for the use of the Society.

Mr. GIBBS then rose and addressed the chair as follows :—

Mr. President,—The passing away from the midst of society of one who has trod any walk of life faithfully and well, is in itself a general calamity ; for, however narrow be the sphere of the individual, the influence of his character radiates beyond it. It is not only the fall of its great men that a nation should deplore ; the death of its good men, too, carries its bereavement abroad. But when he whose virtue, quiet and unobtrusive in itself, has yet become distinguished in a degree, when the private and retiring citizen, whose eminence of worth has placed him before men as a land mark and an example, is called from the position which he adorned and exalted, the community may well know its misfortune.

Such a loss has recently occurred in the sudden and unlooked-for death of a member of this Society, Mr. JONATHAN GOODHUE ; the son of one who united the highest qualities of merchant and statesman. Himself born amidst the closing scenes of our revolutionary struggle, he grew to manhood in the school of the great and good men of those early days. A true lover of his country, an uncompromising republican, he rested his opinions on faith

in the public virtue. A lover of peace, no man could more firmly resist oppression. His patriotism was religious; no feelings of private interest biassed his conduct, or influenced his views as a citizen.

And in all the private relations of life his character was consistent. His piety was pure and free from bigotry or narrow mindedness; his attachments were warm, his friendships unfaltering. His charity never failed. It was not confined to alms-giving, nor measured by pecuniary liberality. He was charitable in extenuation and forgiveness. Upright and single-hearted; he could with pain believe in the faults of others, and most readily overlook those which most affected himself. His integrity was entire. It lay at the foundation of his character; it was not that surface honesty which is based upon policy or the world's opinion. He was honest in his heart's core. With fixed opinions himself, he was yet tolerant of those of others. In out-speaking truth he was unflinching.

Of his character as a *merchant*, mention is particularly due. But to his calling among those who respected it and made it respectable, he was a merchant in the widest sense of the term. The comprehensive views, the broad combination, the spirit of enterprise and adventure which characterised commerce at a time when the resources of the world were developed by commercial men, when far voyages sought out amidst unknown nations, untold paths to wealth, were his by inheritance. And to those qualities he added a pride in commercial faith, an elevation in the standard of commercial character, and an extent of information which placed him deservedly in the first rank of the merchants of this great city of trade.

As a decent testimonial on the part of this Society, I have the honor to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society have learned with deep regret the death of JONATHAN GOODHUE, one of their most honored members, and that the testimony of their regretful condolence be tendered to the members of his family.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER, who had been engaged in the exploration of the ancient earth works in Western New York, under the joint auspices of this Society and the Smithsonian Institution, then presented and read the following

REPORT UPON THE ABORIGINAL MONUMENTS OF WESTERN
NEW YORK.

The Indian tribes found in possession of the country now embraced within the limits of New England and the Middle States, have left few monuments to attest their former possession. The fragile structures which they erected for protection and defence have long ago crumbled to the earth, and the sites of their ancient towns and villages are indicated only by the ashes of their long-extinguished fires, and by the few rude relics which the plough of the invader exposes to his curious gaze. Their cemeteries, marked in very rare instances by enduring monuments, are now undistinguishable, except where the hand of modern improvement encroaches upon the sanctity of the grave. The forest trees, upon the smooth bark of which the Indian hunter commemorated his exploits in war or success in the chase,—the first rude efforts towards a written language,—have withered in the lapse of time, or fallen beneath the inexorable axe. The rock, upon which the same primitive historian laboriously wrought out his rude, but to him significant picture, alone resists the corrosion of years. Perhaps no people equally numerous have passed away without leaving more decided memorials of their former existence. Excepting the significant names of their sonorous language, which still attach to our mountains, lakes and streams, we have little remaining to recall the memory of the departed race.

But notwithstanding the almost entire absence of Aboriginal Monuments, clearly referable to the Indian tribes discovered in the actual possession of the region above in-

licated, it has long been known that many evidences of ancient labor and skill are to be found in the western parts of New York and Pennsylvania, upon the upper tributaries of the Ohio, and along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. Here we find a series of ancient earth-works, entrenched hills and occasional mounds or tumuli, concerning which history is mute, and the origin of which has been regarded as involved in impenetrable mystery. These remains became a subject of frequent remark, as the tide of emigration flowed westward, and various detached notices of their existence were, from time to time, made public. No connected view of their extent or character was, however, given to the world, until 1817, when De Witt Clinton, whose energetic mind neglected no department of inquiry, read a brief memoir upon the subject before the "Literary and Philosophical Society of New York," which was published in pamphlet form, at Albany, in 1818.* Mr. Clinton in his memoir did not profess to give a complete view of the subject; his object being, in his own language, "to awaken the public mind to a subject of great importance, before the means of investigation were entirely lost." It consequently contains but little more than notices of such ancient earth-works, and other interesting remains of antiquity, as had at that time fallen under his notice, or of which he had received some distinct information. Its publication was, however, without any immediate effect; for few individuals, at that period, felt the interest requisite, or possessed the opportunities necessary, to the continuance of the investigations thus worthily commenced. Nothing farther, it is believed, appeared upon the subject, until the publication of McCauley's History of New York, in 1828. This work contained a chapter upon the Antiquities of the State, embodying the essential parts of Mr. Clinton's Memoir, together with

* This memoir, it may be mentioned, is but an amplification of part of a Discourse, delivered by Mr. Clinton, before the Historical Society of New York, December 6, 1811, and published in the 2d vol. of its Collections, pp. 37—116.

some facts of considerable interest, which had fallen under the observation of the author himself. Within a few years, public attention has again been directed to the subject by Mr. Schoolcraft, in his "Notes on the Iroquois." Some detached facts have also been presented in local histories and publications, but usually in so loose and vague a manner as to be of little value for purposes of comparison and research.

The observations of all these authorities were merely incidental, and were limited in their range. By none were presented plans, from actual surveys, of any of the ancient works of the State,—a deficiency which, it is evident, could not be supplied by descriptions, however full and accurate, and without which it has been found impossible to institute the comparisons requisite to correct conclusions as to the date, origin and probable connections of these remains. It has all along been represented that some of the enclosures were of regular outlines, true circles and ellipses and accurate squares,—features which would imply a common origin with the vast system of ancient earth-works of the Mississippi Valley. Submitted to the test of actual survey, I have found that the works which were esteemed entirely regular are the very reverse, and that the builders, instead of constructing them upon geometrical principles, regulated their forms entirely by the nature of the grounds upon which they were built. And I may here mention that none of the ancient works of this State, of which traces remain displaying any considerable degree of regularity, can lay claim to high antiquity. All of them may be referred, with certainty, to the period succeeding the commencement of European intercourse.

Mr. Clinton was unable to learn of the occurrence of any remains upon the first terrace back from the lakes, and upon the basis of the assumed fact of their non-existence, advanced the opinion that the subsidence of the lakes and the formation of this terrace had taken place

since these works were erected,—a chronological period which I shall not attempt to measure by years. This deduction has been received, I believe, by every succeeding writer upon the subject of our antiquities, without any attempt to verify the assumption upon which it rests. I have, however, found that the ancient works occur indiscriminately upon the first and upon the superior terraces, as also upon the islands of the lakes and rivers.

Misled by statements which no opportunity was afforded of verifying, I have elsewhere, though in a guarded manner, ventured the opinion that the ancient remains of Western New York, belonged to the same system with those of Ohio and the West generally.* Under this hypothesis, the question whether they were the weaker efforts of a colony, starting from the south-western centres, or the ruder efforts of a people just emerging from a nomadic state, becoming fixed in their habits, and subsequently migrating southward,—this question next suggested itself, and I gladly availed myself of the joint liberality of the Smithsonian Institution and this Society, to undertake its investigation. In anticipation of a more detailed report, to be deposited among the archives of the Society, I now beg to call the attention of the members present, to some of the general results of the examinations which I have had the honor to make under their auspices.

The range of my observations extended from the county of St. Lawrence on the North, to Chautauque on the South, embracing the counties of Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe, Livingston, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Genesee and Wyoming. Throughout this entire region, ancient remains are found in considerable abundance; they are also occasionally found in the counties adjoining those above named, upon the principal tributaries of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Alleghany. They are known to extend down the

* "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," p. 1.

Susquehanna, as far as the valley of the Wyoming, and a single one was discovered as far east as Montgomery county, in the neighborhood of Fort Plain. Some, it is said, are to be found in Canada, but no definite information was received of their localities. It is to be observed that they are most numerous in sections remarkable for their fertility of soil, their proximity to favorable hunting and fishing grounds,—in short, possessing the greatest number of requisites to easy subsistence. They are particularly numerous in Jefferson county, in the vicinity of the central lakes, in the southern part of Monroe, in Livingston, Genesee and Erie counties. Many are said to exist in Chautauque, but the lateness of the season, and the unsuspected number of remains elsewhere claiming attention, prevented me from examining them.

In respect to the number of these remains, some estimate may be formed from the fact that in Jefferson county alone, *fifteen* enclosures were found, sufficiently well-preserved to admit of being traced throughout. This is exclusive of those (probably a greater number) which have been wholly or in part destroyed, or of which no information could be obtained, in the limited time allotted to the investigation of that county. It is safe to estimate the whole number, which originally existed here, at between thirty and forty,—a greater number than was before known to exist in the State. Erie County probably contained nearly as many. In the short period of eight weeks devoted to the search, I was enabled to ascertain the localities of not less than one hundred ancient works, and to visit and make surveys of half that number. From the facts which have fallen under my notice, I feel warranted in estimating the number which originally existed in the State, at from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. Probably one-half of these have been obliterated by the plough, or so much encroached upon as to be no longer satisfactorily traced.

Were these works of the general large size of those of

the Western States, their numbers would be just ground of astonishment. They are, however, for the most part, comparatively small, varying from one to four acres; the largest not exceeding sixteen acres in area. The embankments too are slight, and the ditches shallow; the former seldom more than four feet in height, and the latter of corresponding proportions. The work most distinctly marked exists in the town of Oakfield, Genesee County; it measures, in some places, between seven and eight feet from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the wall. In some cases the embankment is not more than a foot in height and the trench of the same depth. Lest it should be doubted whether works so slight can be satisfactorily traced, it may be observed, that a regular and continuous elevation of six inches may always be followed without difficulty.

In respect of position, a very great uniformity is to be observed throughout. Most occupy high and commanding sites, near the bluff edges of the broad terraces by which the country rises from the level of the lakes. From the brows of the limestone ledges, where some of these works occur, in Jefferson and Erie Counties, most extensive prospects may be obtained, often terminating in the blue belt of the lakes, distant from ten to forty miles,—the intervening country presenting a beautiful variety of cleared and forest land, dotted with houses, churches and villages. When found upon lower grounds, it is usually upon some dry knoll or little hill, or where banks of streams serve to lend security to the position. A few have been found upon slight elevations in the midst of swamps, where dense forests and almost impassable marshes protected them from discovery and attack. In nearly all cases they are placed in close proximity to some unfailing supply of water, near copious springs or running streams. Gateways opening toward these are always to be observed, and in some cases guarded passages are also visible. These circumstances, in connection

with others not less unequivocal, indicate, with great precision, the purposes for which these structures were erected.

It has already been mentioned that Messrs. Clinton, Yates and Moulton, and others, have concluded, upon the assumption that none of these works occur upon the first and second terraces above the lakes, that the latter have subsided to their present level since their erection. This conclusion does not necessarily follow from the premises. Few positions susceptible of defence, under the system practiced by all rude people, are to be found upon either of these terraces: the builders consequently availed themselves of the numerous headlands and other defensible positions which border the supposed ancient shores of the lakes, simply because they afforded most effectual protection, with least expenditure of labor.

I found an entire uniformity in the indications of occupancy, and in the character of the remains of art discovered within these enclosures, throughout the whole range of their occurrence. The first feature which attracts notice, upon entering them, is the number of pits or excavations in the earth, usually at the points which are most elevated and dry. These pits are occasionally of considerable size, and are popularly called "wells," although nothing is more obvious than that they never could have been designed for any such purpose. They are usually from three to four, but sometimes from six to eight feet in depth, and of proportionate size at the top. Their purposes become sufficiently evident upon excavation. They were the *caches*, in which the former occupants of these works deposited their stores. Parched corn, now completely carbonized by long exposure, is to be discovered in considerable abundance in many of them. Instances fell under my notice where it had been found untouched to the amount of bushels, in these primitive depositories. Traces of the bark and thin slips of wood, by which the deposits had been surrounded, are also frequently to be

found. In many of these enclosures the sites of the ancient lodges or cabins are still to be traced. These are marked by considerable accumulations of decomposed and carbonaceous matter ;—stones much burned, charcoal and ashes mingled with the bones of animals, with numerous fragments of pottery, broken pipes and occasional rude ornaments, such as beads of stone, bone and shell. The pottery, I may observe in passing, is of very good material, and appears to have been worked and ornamented with considerable taste and skill. It is found in great abundance ; and, in many of the enclosures now under cultivation, bushels of fragments might, if desirable, be collected without difficulty. The material, in common with that of all the aboriginal pottery of the North, is composed of clay tempered (if I may use the term) with pounded quartz and shells, or with fine sand, so as to prevent shrinkage, and resist the action of fire. Most of it is well burned, but none exhibits any appearance of glazing. The pipes are mostly composed of clay, regularly and often fancifully moulded, and ornamented in various ways. Some bear the form of animals, the distinctive features of which are well preserved ; others are moulded in the form of the human head, or are variously fluted and dotted with regular figures. They are generally of very good material, the clay of fine quality and well burned. Some, indeed, are so hard, smooth and symmetrical, as almost to induce doubts of their aboriginal origin. Some of the terra cottas, other than pipes, are really very creditable specimens of art, and compare favorably with any of the productions of the aborigines which have fallen under my notice. They are, with few exceptions, the representations of animals, of the minutest features, as well as the peculiar habits of which, the American Indians had, from long observation, a thorough acquaintance.

I am sensible of the unsatisfactory nature of general remarks like these, and have therefore, for the purpose of affording as clear an idea as may be of the character of

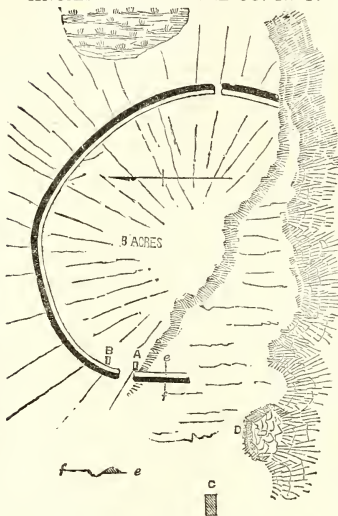
the ancient works under notice, drawn plans of two or three, upon a large scale, so as to be visible from all parts of the room. It will of course be understood that no two of these works are precisely alike; their general features are, however, the same, and are very well illustrated in the subjoined plan of an ancient work, situated in Erie county, about four miles east of Buffalo, on the late Indian Reservation. I have selected it, not on account of its size or good preservation, for it is remarkable in neither of these respects, but because it has associations connected with it which will lend it augmented interest to the members of this learned Society. Near this spot lived an Indian chief who possessed a combination of talents rarely united in one individual, and which, developed under different circumstances, would have secured for his name a high place among those of the greatest statesmen and proudest orators which grace the page of history. Here lived, in his humble cabin, now leveled to the earth,—here spoke, in the rude council-house of his people, consecrated by his eloquence, and which the hand of the invader yet hesitates to desecrate,—here lies buried, the busy feet of an alien race pressing the earth above him, one of the last and noblest of the brave and politic Iroquois, the haughty and unbending RED JACKET, who died exulting that the Great Spirit had made him an Indian! Within this enclosure also sleeps *Mary Jemison*, “the white woman,” the story of whose eventful life is familiar to most of the gentlemen present. Red Jacket’s grave is marked by a simple slab, erected by the actor Placide, but which is already in great part destroyed by remorseless relic-gatherers, who deem it of more importance to have a piece of his tomb in their pockets than a knowledge of his deeds in their heads.

——— “A busy, pilfering set,
Whom knaves might blush to herd with.”

This work is situated upon the edge of the second terrace, which is here moderately elevated above the

fertile alluvions bordering Buffalo Creek. The particular spot which it occupies is considerably higher than any other near it, and the ground is sandy and dry. It will be seen that the terrace bank, upon one side, is

ANCIENT WORK. ERIE CO. N. Y.



- A. Grave of Red Jacket.
- B. Grave of Mary Jemison.
- C. Old Mission House.
- D. A Quarry.

[The above plan was reversed, by mistake, on the block, when engraved.]

under cultivation, and the original lines are so much defaced that they would probably escape the notice of the careless observer. They may nevertheless be distinctly traced throughout their extent. At the point nearest the Indian cemetery, a portion of which is still spared by the plough, the embankment is very distinct, and cannot fail to attract notice. At a short distance to the northward of the work is a low spot of ground, toward which opens a gateway. From this was probably obtained a portion of the supply of water, required by the

made to subserve the purposes for which the trench and embankments were constructed upon the others. There is now no direct evidence to that effect, but no doubt can be entertained that, in common with all the other works of the State, the wall was crowned with palisades, which were also carried along the brow of the terrace. A simple embankment of earth, without this addition, would afford very slight protection against even a savage assailant. The greater portion of this work has been for some time

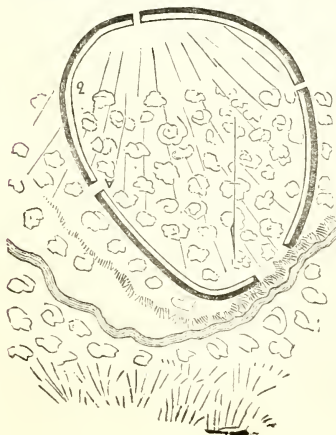
ancient occupants of the work. A number of springs start from the foot of the terrace, where the ground is also marshy. Within the walls of this work are to be found the various traces of occupancy which I have already mentioned, sites of old lodges, fragments of pottery, etc.

Tradition fixes upon this spot as the scene of the final and most bloody conflict between the Iroquois and *Gahkwias* or Eries,—a tradition which has been supposed to derive some sanction from the number of fragments of decayed human bones which are scattered over the area.

This work is also one of those which have been represented as true circles in form,—with how much truth may be perceived from the plan.

The next work to which I shall direct your attention is situated near the village of Caryville, in the town of Oakfield, Genesee county. I have already alluded to it as being one of the most distinct and the best preserved of any which fell under my notice. It is upon the western slope of one of the billowy hills which characterize the rolling lands of the West, and between which the streams find their way to the rivers and lakes.

ANCIENT WORKS, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



The bank of the little stream which washes the work upon one side, is steep, but not more than ten feet in height. Upon the brow of this bank, when the stream approaches nearest the work, the entrenchment is interrupted, and the slope toward the water is more gentle than elsewhere,—indicating an artificial grade. The plan obviates the necessity

for a detailed description. The embankments will now probably measure six feet in average height, from the bottom of the trench. In the part of the work under cultivation, it is easy to trace the ancient lodges. Here, too, is to be found the unfailing supply of broken pottery. At the sides of the principal gateway (A) leading into the enclosure from the East, I was informed, by an intelligent, aged gentleman, who was among the earliest settlers of this region, that traces of oaken palisades were found, upon excavation, some thirty years ago. They were, of course almost entirely decayed. This work was visited by Kirkland, Missionary to the Senecas, in 1788. Here-garded it as possessing the highest antiquity, whence we may infer there were no traces of recent occupation visible at that period. At a point on the eastern bank, indicated by the letter *b*, stands the stump of an oak tree, which measures fully two feet in diameter. The forest trees which cover most of the area of the work are apparently of primitive growth.

About one mile north-east of this work was originally a large enclosure, but which is now entirely destroyed. It was called the "Bone Fort," from the circumstance that the early settlers found within it a mound, six feet in height by thirty feet base, which was entirely made up of human bones, slightly covered with earth. A few fragments of these bones, scattered over the surface, alone mark the site of the aboriginal sepulchre. The popular opinion as to the origin of this accumulation is, that it contained the bones of the slain, thus heaped together after some severe battle. I have, however, found quite a number of similar "bone mounds," scattered at intervals through the western counties, and am convinced that they owe their origin to a practice common to most of the north-western tribes, of gathering together, at fixed intervals, the bones of their dead,—a practice which is minutely described by Brabeuf, Charlevoix, and other early writers. The ceremony which Charlevoix pronounces

“the most curious and important of all connected with the Indian religion, took place among the Hurons and Iroquois, once in every eight years,” and was called “*Fete-des-Morts*,”—the *Festival of the Dead*. Upon this occasion, the families which had lost any of their members during the preceding period of eight years, collected their bones, and with much ceremony brought them to a place previously designated, when a pit or trench was excavated, in which they were formally deposited. The festival lasted several days, during which time there were processions, games, songs and dances. Sometimes presents were made to the dead, and utensils of various kinds, ornaments and weapons were deposited with the bones. In some of these pits, recently discovered near Pentanqueshine, Canada West, these presents for the dead were found arranged at the bottom of the pit, in the form of a cross. We can discover, in this arrangement, the influence which the Jesuits exercised upon the customs of the aborigines, and which may be traced in various singular modifications of their religious notions and ceremonies. Several of these “bone pits” fell under my notice in this State. One exists near the village of Brownsville, Jefferson County, and several are to be found in Genesee, Orleans, Niagara and Erie Counties. In some instances the bones appear to have been deposited with some degree of regularity; in others, promiscuously heaped together. One of these pits, discovered a few years ago, in the town of Cambria, Niagara County, was estimated to contain several thousand skeletons. Another which I visited, in Clarence township, Erie County, contained not less than four hundred skeletons.

The Festival of the Dead was observed by the Floridian tribes of Indians, but the period of its occurrence varied. With them the bones were arranged in layers, alternately, with deposits of earth, so as to form mounds. It is not unlikely that this practice was followed, to some extent, by the Northern Indians, and that the “bone mounds,” already mentioned owe to it their origin.

There are a few mounds in this State, which, though clearly sepulchral, differ materially from those above referred to. They generally occur upon commanding or remarkable positions. Most of them have been excavated under the impulse of an idle curiosity, or have had their contents scattered by "money diggers," a ghostly race, of which, singularly enough, even at this day, representatives may be found in almost every village. I was fortunate to discover a mound, upon Tonnewanda Island, in Niagara River, which had escaped their midnight attentions. It was originally about fifteen feet in height. At the base appeared to have been a circle of stones, perhaps ten feet in diameter, within which were several small heaps of bones, each comprising three or four skeletons. The bones are of individuals of all ages, and had evidently been deposited after the removal of the flesh. Traces of fire were to be discovered upon the stones. A mound somewhat similar to this, situated upon St. Regis Island, in the St. Lawrence River, was excavated by Col. Hawkins, of the United States Boundary Commission, in 1818. Some of the remains discovered in it were deposited in the cabinet of this Society. Other mounds, of similar character, have been discovered as far south and east as Broome county, and these extremes may be taken to indicate the range of their occurrence. None which have fallen under my notice, or of which I have been able to obtain authentic information, bear any marked resemblance to those of the Mississippi Valley.

A single mound, of unique character, occurs in connection with the old Indian fort of *Ganundasaga* near Geneva. Whether or not it was erected by the Senecas, it was certainly appropriated by them for a burial place, and the surface is covered with depressions marking the graves.

There are many other facts of interest, the detail of which I shall omit, inasmuch as they will probably come before the society in another form. I cannot, however,

dismiss the subject, without offering some observations upon the question of the origin and purposes of the remains under notice. The consideration of these questions, I am aware, has given rise to a vast amount of speculation, generally not of the most philosophical, nor yet of the most profitable kind. If the results arrived at have been erroneous, unsatisfactory or extravagant, it may be ascribed to the circumstance that the facts heretofore collected have been too few in number and too poorly authenticated to admit of correct conclusions, not less than to the influence of preconceived notions, and to that constant leaning toward the marvelous, which is a radical defect of many minds. Rigid criticism is especially indispensable in archæological investigations, yet there is no department of human research in which so wide a range has been given to conjecture. Men seem to have indulged the belief that here nothing is fixed, nothing certain, and have turned aside into this field as one where the severer rules which elsewhere regulate philosophical research are not enforced, and where every species of extravagance may be indulged in with impunity. I might adduce numberless illustrations of this remark. The Indian who wrought the rude outlines upon the rock at Dighton, little dreamed that his work would ultimately come to be regarded as affording indubitable evidence of Hebrew, Phœnician and Scandinavian adventure and colonization in America; and the builders of the rude defences of Western New York, as little suspected that Celt and Tartar, and even the apochryphal Madoc, with his "ten ships," would, in this the nineteenth century of our faith, be vigorously invoked to yield paternity to their labors!

The probable purposes to which these works were applied are perhaps sufficiently evident from what has already been presented. Their positions, generally close proximity to water, and other circumstances not less conclusive, imply a defensive origin. The unequivocal

traces of long occupancy found within many of them, would farther imply that they were fortified towns and villages, and were permanently occupied. Some of the smaller ones, on the other hand, seem rather designed for temporary protection,—the citadels in which the builders sought safety for their old men, women, and children, in case of alarm or attack.

In respect to date nothing positive can be affirmed. Many of them are now covered with heavy forests ; a circumstance upon which too much importance has been laid, and which in itself may not necessarily be regarded as indicative of great age, for we may plausibly suppose that it was not essential to the purposes of the builders that the forests should be removed. Still I have seen trees from one to three feet in diameter standing upon the embankments and in the trenches which would certainly carry back the date of their construction several hundred years, perhaps beyond the period of the discovery in the fifteenth century. There is nothing, however, in this circumstance nor in any other bearing upon the subject, which would necessarily imply that they were built by tribes anterior to those found in occupation of the country by the whites. And this brings us at once to the most interesting point of our inquiry, viz : *By whom were these works erected ?*

I have already mentioned that within them are found many relics of art and many traces of occupancy. These, I had ample opportunities of ascertaining, in the course of my investigations, are absolutely *identical* with those which mark the sites of towns and forts known to have been occupied by the Indians, within the historical period. The pottery taken from these sites and from within the supposed ancient enclosures, is alike in all respects ; the pipes and ornaments are indistinguishable, and the indications of aboriginal dwellings are precisely similar, and so far as can be discovered, have equal claim to antiquity. Near many of these works are found cemeteries, in which

well-preserved skeletons are discovered, and which, except in the absence of remains of European art, differ in no essential respect from the cemeteries found in connection with the abandoned modern towns and "castles" of the Indians. There are other not less important facts and coincidences, all of which go to establish that if the earth-works of Western New York are of a remote ancient date, they were not only *secondarily* but *generally* occupied by the Iroquois or neighboring and contemporary nations; or else—and this hypothesis is most consistent and reasonable—they were erected by them.

It may be objected that if the Indians constructed works of this kind, it could not have escaped the notice of the early explorers, and would have been made the subject of remark by them. The omission is singular, but not unaccountable. They all speak of the defences of the Indians as composed of palisades firmly set in the ground.* The simple circumstance of the earth being

* The celebrated stronghold of the Narragansetts in Rhode Island, destroyed, in 1676, by the New England colonists under Winthrop and Church, was an elevation of five or six acres in extent, situated in the centre of a swamp, and strongly defended by palisades. It was of extraordinary size, enclosing not far from six hundred lodges. Of a like character was the fort of the Pequots on the Mystic river in Connecticut, destroyed by Capt. Mason. According to Hackluyt, the towns of the Indians on the St. Lawrence were defended in a similar manner. The first voyagers describe the aboriginal town of Hochelaga, now Montreal, as circular in form and surrounded by three lines of palisades. Through these there was but a single entrance, well secured by stakes and bars; and upon the inside of the defence, were stages or platforms, upon which were placed stones and other missiles, ready for use, in case of attack. This town contained about fifty lodges. (*Hackluyt*, vol. iii, p. 220). Charlevoix observes that the "Indians of Canada are more expert in erecting their fortifications than in building their houses." He represents that their villages were surrounded by double and frequently by triple rows of palisades, interwoven with branches of trees, and flanked by redoubts. (*Canada*, vol. ii, p. 128.) Champlain also describes a number of fortified works on the St. Lawrence above *Trois Rivières*, which were "composed of a number of posts set very close together." He also speaks of "forts which are great enclosures, with tiers joined together like pales," within which were the dwellings of the Indians. (*Purchas*, vol. iv. pp. 1612, 1644.)

heaped up around them, to lend them greater firmness, may have been regarded as so natural and simple an expedient as not to be deserving of special mention, particularly as the embankment, in such a case, would be an entirely subordinate part of the structure. After the introduction of European implements, enabling the Indians to plant their pickets more firmly in the ground, and to lend them a security before unattainable, the necessity for an embankment was in a great degree obviated. We may thus account for its absence in their later structures, which also underwent some modification of form, suggested by the example or instructions of the whites, or by the new modes of warfare following the introduction of fire-arms. Thus in the plan of the old Seneca fort of *Ganundasaga*, near Geneva, destroyed by Sullivan in 1779, we find distinct traces of the bastion—a feature observable in none of the more ancient defences.

I am aware that the remnants of the Indian stock which still exist in the State, generally profess total ignorance of these works. I do not, however, attach much importance to this circumstance. When we consider the extreme likelihood of the forgetfulness of ancient practices, in the lapse of three hundred years, the lack of knowledge upon this point is the weakest of all negative evidence. Cusick, the Indian, in his so-called “History of the Six Nations,” has, no doubt, correctly described the manner in which they constructed their early defences. “The manner of making a fort.—First they set fire against as many trees as it requires to make the inclosure, rubbing off the coals with their stone axes so as to make them burn faster.

Says La Hontan, “their villages are fortified with double palisades of very hard wood, which are as thick as one’s thigh, fifteen feet high, with little squares about the middle of the courtines (curtains).” (Vol. ii, p. 6.) The Indians on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina are described as possessing similar defences. “When they would be very safe,” says Beverly, “they treble the pales.” (*Amidas and Barlow in Pink.*, vol. xii, p. 567; *Heriot*, Ib. p. 603; *Lafitan*, vol. iii, p. 228, etc.)

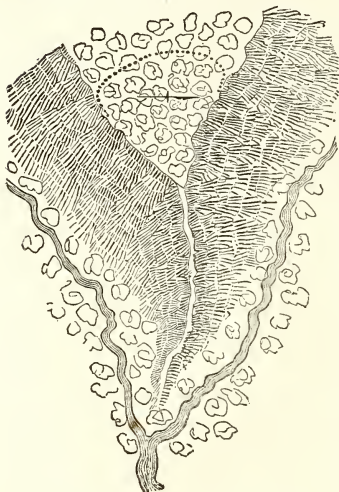
When the tree falls they put fires to it about three paces apart, and burn it into pieces. These pieces are then brought to the spot required, and set up around according to the bigness of the fort. *The earth is then heaped on both sides.* The fort has generally two gates, one for passage and one to the water. The people," continues Cusick, "had implements with which they made their bows and arrows. Their kettles were made of baked clay; their awls and needles of sharpened bones; their pipes of baked clay or soft stone; a small turtle-shell was used to peel the bark, and a small dry stick to make fire by boring it against seasoned wood."

Some of the works of the Indians, of undoubted late date, possess a considerable degree of interest. That of *Gah-a-yan-dok*, near Victor, Ontario County, identified by Mr. Marshall, as one of those destroyed by the Marquis de Nonville, in his expedition against the Senecas in 1687, is particularly worthy of remark. It is situated upon a commanding eminence, the slopes of which, upon most sides, are so steep as hardly to admit of ascent. The lines of palisades were carried along the brow of the hill, enclosing an area of not less than twenty acres. The slight trench caused by their decay could a few years ago be distinctly traced throughout; the plough has now, however, in great part obliterated it. Within this enclosure I picked up fragments of pottery similar in all respects with those found in the enclosures deemed more ancient.

Another work, built by the Cayugas, is situated about twelve miles south-west of Auburn, in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County. It forms a good illustration of the character of the aboriginal defences. It is situated upon a high point of ground, formed by the junction of two immense ravines, which here sink some hundreds of feet below the table lands. A narrow spar, hardly wide enough to permit two to walk abreast, extends down to the bottom of the ravines, starting from the extreme point

of the head land. It is still called the "Indian Path," and affords a practicable descent to the water. At every other point the banks are almost, if not entirely inaccessible. At some distance inward, extending from the bank of one ravine to the other, was originally a line of pali-

INDIAN FORT, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.



sades. The holes left by their decay are still distinct, each about eight inches in diameter. The position is eminently a strong one, and, under the system of attack practiced by the Indians, must have been impregnable. Within the inclosure of the work are to found *caches*, and other features common to the class of works previously described, and with which this work entirely coincides, except that the embankment is wanting.

Under all the circumstances, I am driven to a conclusion, little anticipated when I started upon my trip of exploration, that the earth-works of western New York were erected by the Iroquois or their western neighbors, and do not possess an antiquity going very far back of the Discovery. Their general occurrence upon a line parallel to, and not far distant from the Lakes, favors the hypothesis that they were built by frontier tribes—an hypothesis entirely conformable to aboriginal traditions.* Here,

* "Some of the Senecas told Mr. Kirkland, that the ancient works in their territory were raised by their ancestors, in their wars with the Western Indians,

according to these traditions, every foot of ground was contested between the Iroquois and the Gah-kwas and other western tribes; and here, as a consequence, where most exposed to attack, were permanent defences most necessary. It was not until after the Confederation, that the Five Nations were able to check and finally expel the warlike people which disputed with them the possession of the beautiful and fertile regions bordering the Lakes. And it is not impossible that it was the pressure from this direction which led to that Confederation,—an anomaly in the history of the Aborigines. Common danger, rather than a far-seeing policy, may be regarded as the impelling cause of the consolidation.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to observe, that the ancient remains of Western New York, except so far as they throw light upon the system of defence practiced by the aboriginal inhabitants, and tend to show that they were to a degree fixed and agricultural in their habits, have slight bearing upon the grand ethnological and archæological questions involved in the ante-Columbian History of the Continent. The resemblance which they bear to the defensive structures of other rude nations, in various parts of the world, is the result of natural causes, and cannot be taken to indicate a close or remote connection or dependence. All primitive defences, being designed to resist common modes of attack, are essentially the same in their principles, and seldom differ very much in their details. The aboriginal hunter and the semi-civilized Aztec, selected precisely similar positions for their fortresses, and defended them upon the same general plan; yet it would be palpably unsafe to found conclusions as to the relations of the respective builders, upon the narrow basis of these resemblances alone.

three, four or five hundred years ago. All the cantons have traditions that their ancestors came originally from the West. The early histories mention that the Iroquois inhabited the north side of the great lakes; that they were driven to their present territory by the Algonquins, from whence they expelled the Satawas."—*Clinton's Dis., Hist. Coll.*, Vol. ii, p. 92.

On motion of Mr. Campbell,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Squier, for the very interesting report made this evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the archives of the Society.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MR. BARTLETT, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, presented and read letters from the following persons:—

1. From the Baroness Berzelius, dated at Stockholm, Sweden, 15 September, 1848, announcing the death of her husband, M. le Baron de Berzelius, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and Honorary Member of this Society, who died at Stockholm, on the 7th August, 1848, at the age of 69.

2. From Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of London, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's Diploma of membership, and returning thanks for the same.

In the absence of the Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Bartlett also presented and read the following letters addressed to that officer, viz :

1. From Robert Howell, of Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., giving an account of aboriginal remains in his possession, found by him on the banks of the Susquehannah river, several feet below the surface of the ground.

2. From Joshua V. H. Clark, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y., dated 23d January, 1849, giving extracts from the "Jesuit Relations" of 1667-8, in which additional evidence is found of the residence and labors of Mons. de Fénélon among

the Iroquois, near Lake Ontario; all of which tended to corroborate the statement of Mr. Robert Greenhow, read to the Society at its stated meeting in December.

3. From Mr. George Copway, (Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh,) a chief of the Chippeway Nation, transmitting a notice of Lectures which he proposes to deliver, on the Origin and History of the North American Indians.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, read a letter from H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y., dated Jan. 30, 1849, offering to the Society, a manuscript, containing notes of evidence, with notes of the arguments of counsel on the trial, in 1768, of the information filed by the King vs. John Van Rensselaer, for alleged intrusion upon the crown lands between the manors of Livingston and Rensselaer, in the rear of Kinderhook. These notes, the writer remarks, will aid in determining the Indian names of some of the localities in that vicinity. Another topic is thus mentioned in the letter of Mr. Van Schaack:—

“The late estimable David S. Jones was induced to question the probable accuracy of a statement made by me, in the Life of Peter Van Schaack, that the argument of questions of law before the Supreme Court, antecedent to the revolution, was conducted in writing; and that the practice of having the “points” only in writing, and the substitution of oral for written arguments at the bar of that court, was adopted some years after the revolution, at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton. He thought his father would have named to him so important a change as that, had it occurred. The accuracy of my statement has since been confirmed by finding among my father’s papers, numerous law arguments, with the notes upon them of Daniel Horsmanden and David Jones, while Judges of the Supreme Court. The original statement was made on the authority of Judge Benson.”

The Librarian, Mr. MOORE, then announced the additions to the Library and Cabinet, since the last meeting, as follows:—

BY DONATION.

- American Journal of Agriculture and Science. Vol. VII., for 1848. 8vo. Albany, 1848.—*From Joel Munsell, Albany.*
- Odd Fellows' Literary Magazine. Vol. I. Nos. 1—7, 1848. 8vo. Albany.—*From the same.*
- Macdonald, A. J. Monuments, Grave Stones, Burying Grounds, Cemeteries, Temples, etc. 12mo. Albany, 1848.
- The Parthenon; a semi-monthly magazine, conducted by the Students of Union College. Vol. I. Nos. 1—4, 8vo. 1847.
- Cass, Lewis. Outlines of the Life and Character of General Lewis Cass. 8vo. Albany, 1848.
- Sprague, William B. An Address, delivered before the Literary Societies of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., July 31, 1848. 8vo. Albany, 1848.
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- Munsell, Joel. The Albany Annual Register, for 1849. 12mo. Albany, 1849.—*The preceding pamphlets, (8 in number,) the gift of Joel Munsell.*
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- The Clinton Monument. Report of the Committee on the character and location of the Monument to the memory of De Witt Clinton. 1848. 8vo.—*From Hon. Luther Bradish.*
- Bellows, Henry W. The Christian Merchant: A Discourse, delivered in the Church of the Divine Unity, on the occasion of the death of Jonathan Goodhue. 8vo. New York, 1848.—*From Wm. A. Thomas.*
- American Philosophical Society. Proceedings, from May to Dec. 1848. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1848.—*From the Society.*
- New Jersey Historical Society. Collections. Vol. III. (Field's

- History of the Provincial Courts of New Jersey, with Sketches of the Bench and Bar.) 8vo. 1849.
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- Fowler, William C. A Sermon, preached at the dedication of the South Congregational Church in Durham, Conn., Dec. 29, 1847. 8vo. Amherst, 1847.—*From the Author.*
- Whitehead, William A. A Biographical Sketch of William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey, from 1763 to 1776. 8vo. 1848.—*From the Author.*
- Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society. Memorial to the General Assembly, concerning a Geological Survey of the State. [2 copies.] 8vo. Jefferson City, 1849.—*From the Society.*
- Georgia Historical Society. Collections: Part 1, of Vol. III. 8vo. Savannah, 1848.—*From the Society.*
- Marsh Luther R. An Oration on the Life, Character and Public Services of General Nathaniel Woodhull. With an account of the Origin of the Woodhull Monument Association. 8vo. New York, 1848.—*From the Author.*
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- Virginia Historical Society. Account of Discoveries in the West, until 1519, and of Voyages to and along the Atlantic Coast of America, from 1520 to 1573. Prepared for the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, by Conway Robinson. 8vo. Richmond, 1848.—*From the Society.*
- Hunt, William. American Biographical Sketch Book. Vol. I. 8vo. Albany, 1848.—*From Joel Munsell, Albany.*
- Harrison, William Henry. Memorials of—being Discourses on the Death of, by Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Burlington, N. J.; Prof. B. B. Edwards, Andover, Mass.; Rev. Alexander T. McGill, Carlisle, Pa.; Rev. George W. Bethune, Philadelphia; Rev. H. A. Boardman, Philadelphia; Rev. Tryon Edwards, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. George Duffield, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Gardner Spring, New York; Rev. John M. Krebs, New York; Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer, Brook-

lyn; Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, Brooklyn; Rev. Samuel Nott, Jr., Wareham, Mass.; Rev. Edward N. Kirk, New York; Rev. William B. Sprague, Albany; Rev. John Richards, Windsor, Vt.; Rev. Robert Turnbull, Boston; Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, Alexandria, D. C.; Rev. J. M. Olmstead, Flemington, N. J.; Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Heman Humphrey, Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Bennet Tyler, East Windsor, Conn.; Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, Bridgeport, Conn.; Hon. Thomas Williams, Harrisburg, Pa.—8vo. 1841.—*Gift of Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D.*

New York—Memorials of the Fire of 1835; being Sermons preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Hugh Smith, Rev. Wm. Aug. Muhlenberg, D. D., Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D., Rev. William Ware, Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D. 8vo. 1835.—*From Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D.*

Kellogg, Edward. Labor and other Capital: the rights of each secured, and the wrongs of both eradicated. 8vo. New York, 1849.—*From the Author.*

Rupp, J. Daniel. An Original History of the Religious Denominations at present existing in the United States. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1844.—*Gift of Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D.*

Wilson, Alexander. American Ornithology; or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States. Illustrated with Plates, engraved and colored from original drawings taken from nature. With a sketch of the author's life, by George Ord. 3 vols. 8vo. Plates, 1 vol. folio. New York and Philadelphia, 1829.—*Deposited by A. Ogden Butler.*

The Evening Mirror. New York. Hiram Fuller.

1847—1848. 7th Oct. 1847, to 6th Oct. 1848. Vols. 7 and 8.
Gift of the Publisher.

Washington Union. Continuation of files of.

From P. M. Wetmore.

Albany Argus. Continuation of files of.

From the same.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Contributions to the History of Albany. By Joel Munsell. Part I. Containing Sketch of Albany City; Sketches of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; Evangelical Lutheran Ebenezer

Church ; German Reformed Church ; Society of Friends ; Bethel for Watermen ; Albany Academy ; Albany Female Academy ; and Albany Penitentiary.—*Gift of the Author.*

Chronicle of Events in Albany, for the years 1847 and 1848. By Joel Munsell.—*From the Author.*

Original Certificate of Oath of Allegiance of sundry persons to the State of New York, 1797.—*From His Excellency Hamilton Fish.*

Book of the Descendants of Capt. Samuel Marshall, one of the first puritan settlers of Windsor, the first settled town in the State of Connecticut.—*Presented by Prof. Edward C. Marshall.*

Meteorological Register for the year 1848, kept at the N. Y. Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.—*Presented by Prof. O. W. Morris.*

FOR THE CABINET.

Original Portrait, in miniature, of the Hon. Alexander H. Everett ; painted by Washington Blanchard.—*Gift of the Artist.*

A series of Models of Ancient Ruins, (five in number,) hitherto on deposit in the Society's Cabinet.—*Presented by the Lyceum of Natural History.*

BY PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

New York Enquirer. M. M. Noah.

1828. 7th July to 30th December. Vol. 3.

The New York Daily Tribune. Greeley & McElrath.

1841—1846. 10th April, 1841, to 9th April, 1846. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Bruen, Rev. Matthias. Memoirs of the Life and Character of. 8vo. New York, 1831.

Barney, Mary. A Biographical Memoir of the late Commodore Joshua Barney ; from autographical notes and journals, in possession of his family, and other authentic sources. 8vo. Boston, 1832.

Connecticut Annual Register, from 1789 to 1848, complete. 60 numbers.

New York. Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of New York, from 15th Oct. 1733, to 20th Nov. 1741. [The original edition, published in numbers, by Bradford & Zenger, collected and bound together by the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden.] Folio.

Blacker, Valentine. *Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India, during the Mahratta War of 1817—19. With Maps and Plans.* 2 vols. 4to. London, 1821.

The presiding officer, Mr. BRADISH, then rose and remarked that he had received a communication from the Librarian, which he would read to the Society. It was as follows :—

HISTORICAL ROOMS, Feb. 6th, 1849.

DEAR SIR :

I feel that I should not properly discharge my duty to the Historical Society, and to you, as its presiding officer, without calling your attention to the recent occurrence of fire in the University Building. On Sunday morning last, the smaller chapel, was discovered to be on fire ; and to the early discovery, and the prompt exertions of the inmates of the building, and of the firemen, who assembled almost as soon as the alarm was given—is owing the preservation, certainly of that portion of the edifice, and probably the entire Library and Collections of this Society. The fire was most fortunately confined to the chapel in which it originated. Had it extended to the larger chapel above, which is opposite to, and on the same floor with this Library, it would have been next to impossible to check its progress ; and with only a single staircase for escape, it would have been impracticable to remove any portion of the Books or Collections. The large doors which open from this chapel into the halls on either side, constructed as they are of light and combustible material, would, in such an event, have proved but conductors of the flames, and must have rendered comparatively useless the partition walls, as a protection for the other portions of the building.

Speculation aside, I most sincerely congratulate you on the narrow escape the Society has had from a great calamity. It is painful, nevertheless, to reflect, that the treasures here accumulated—the result of nearly half a

century of toil and effort—and which, if destroyed, no labor or wealth of man could replace—are here daily and hourly exposed to loss.

Cannot, will not, something be done, to rescue these treasures from the peril in which they are placed?

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JACOB B. MOORE,

Librarian.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.

Mr. BRADISH continued:—In presenting this communication to the Society, I cannot refrain from adding one or two obvious remarks upon its subject. We have here, sooner indeed than we had hoped, but not sooner than we have constantly feared, a practical illustration of the truth of the statements, which of late have been repeatedly presented to the Society, in regard to the exposed situation and actual danger of its precious collections.

Ten minutes more of uncontrolled progress of the flames, which on Sunday morning last destroyed the smaller chapel of the University, and these priceless Treasures around us, the result of the labors and continued efforts of the Society, for nearly half a century, and which we have come all of us deeply to affection, would in a moment have been lost forever.

The magnitude of such a loss cannot be estimated. In these collections, are the elements of the unwritten history of the country; many of these have no duplicates. These lost, no time, or labor, or money could replace them; and that page of history, they were destined to fill, must remain forever unwritten and blank.

This unfortunate occurrence, therefore, while it admonishes us afresh of our danger, should stimulate the efforts of the Society, and its friends, to make the only effectual provision against it, by the erection, at the earliest practicable moment, of a fire-proof building, as a deposi-

tory for these rich treasures, which, by the protection of a kind Providence, are still left in our possession, and still entrusted to our care and safe keeping.

In the language, therefore, of our excellent Librarian, I would ask, "*cannot, will not, something be done,*" aye, and early and effectually done, "*to rescue these treasures from the peril in which they are now placed?*"

I leave this interesting subject with you, and with an enlightened public, in the entire confidence that neither will its importance be unappreciated, nor will it fail to receive the early and effectual attention, which, from its intrinsic public interest, it may justly claim from the lovers of historical truth, and the true friends of the country, both in her brilliant *past*, and her still more animating *future*.

Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a report on the nominations which had been referred to that committee, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected, as

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT,
WILLIAM G. ANDERSON, JAMES HUMPHREY,
CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, JOHN S. TOOKER,
EDMUND DWIGHT.

Mr. CAMPBELL also reported, that, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the last meeting, authorizing the publication of the reports of the officers of the Society, and of the Executive Committee—an arrangement had been made with Mr. Van Norden, the publisher of the *Monthly Bulletin of Proceedings*, by which they will be furnished to all the members, in the January number of that publication.

Various nominations were then made to the Society, and severally referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. W. K. STRONG, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, for the past year, reported that the committee had attended to the duty assigned them; that they had found the accounts fairly and accurately kept, correctly cast, and well vouched, and that they had placed the same, together with the vouchers, on file at the Library.

Mr. BARTLETT, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, then read a letter, (announced at the last meeting,) from Mr. J. Romeyn Brodhead, of the American Legation at London, transmitting an interesting paper furnished by Mr. Campbell, of the Royal Library at the Hague, containing a condensed and hitherto unnoticed account of Hudson's voyage of discovery in 1609. It is an extract from a small quarto volume in Dutch, published at Amsterdam in 1648. A copy of the original was forwarded by Mr. Campbell to Mr. Brodhead, and a translation furnished by the latter. [This document will be found in the second part of the second volume, new series, of the Society's Collections.]

Mr. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL then read several extracts from the Messages of Governor George Clinton, commencing in 1791, in relation to the internal improvements of the State, and also from the Messages of Governor De Witt Clinton, accompanied with explanatory remarks; and he then proceeded to read from the Manuscript Canal Journal of De Witt Clinton, written in 1810. It will be remembered that De Witt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer and others, were appointed Commissioners to explore the western part of the State, and report their opinion to the Legislature upon the practicability of the project of a Canal to the Lakes, from the Hudson. The Commissioners started from Schenectady on the 4th of July, 1810, and went up the Mohawk in a boat, and thence by the way of Wood Creek, Oneida Lake and Oswego river to Oswego; and returning up the

Oswego river, passed on through Geneva, Canandaigua, &c., to Buffalo, and some of them, including Mr. Clinton, returned by the way of Ithaca. During this journey, De Witt Clinton kept a minute journal, in which he describes the western part of New York, as it appeared to him at that time, with notices of men and things. At one time, he is viewing nature on a grand scale, and at another describing some small plant, which he found upon the margin of the river. On one page, sketching out the route of the vast canal, and on another, expressing his delight with the music of the feathered songsters.

Mr. Campbell read extracts from this journal, which were very interesting, and he announced his intention of publishing it, together with some other manuscripts of its distinguished author.

On motion of Mr. Seaman, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. William W. Campbell, for his very interesting paper read this evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the Society's archives.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, presented and read the following:

NOTES FOR A MEMOIR OF PETER MINUIT, ONE OF THE
EARLY DIRECTORS OF NEW NETHERLAND.

Our historians have usually referred to PETER MINUIT, as the First Director General, or Governor of New Netherland; and he may be properly so considered, if we date from the establishment of a regular plan of government for the colony.

The Charter of the West India Company, modelled after that of the East India Company in England, was granted by the States General in 1621; and, of its five great departments, that known as the Chamber of Amsterdam, was entrusted with the colonization of the new world.

Two years elapsed, however, before the Chamber had completed its arrangements, and it was not until 1626, that a regular government was established for the colony. In this year, Peter Minuit was commissioned as Director General of New Netherland.

Prior to this time, settlements had been made upon the Hudson. The Directors of the West India Company had despatched several vessels with emigrants and stores to New Netherland, and a brisk trade in peltries was opened with the natives. The coast, bays and rivers had already been explored, from the Delaware to Cape Cod, by experienced navigators, sent out from Holland.

Among the most active and enterprising of these adventurers, was CORNELIS JACOBSEN MAY, of Hoorn, the same who established the first European Colony upon the Delaware. He is styled by the Dutch historian Wassenaer,* the *First Director* of the colony of New Netherland; and his administration is stated by the same authority to have continued during the year 1624. Of his proceedings, we have no account, and it may be doubted if in fact he ever acted any conspicuous part in that relation. He is known only as the intrepid navigator and adventurer, who explored the Great River of the Mannhattans in 1614, entered the Delaware Bay in 1623, gave his name to the Jersey Cape, and established the Dutch fort Nassau, and the first Dutch colony upon the Delaware. How long he occupied Fort Nassau, or what was the cause of his departure, neither history nor legend informs us; but the next ship that was sent up the Delaware, found the post in possession of the savages, and the country deserted by the Europeans. "The captain, wherever he went, bore with him the esteem of the natives, who long contrasted his good conduct with the cruelties and wrongs of his successors,

* Historische Verhael: Translation by J. Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., for the New York Historical Society.

and wished either that he had never come among them, or that he had staid forever.”*

Wassenaer continues—“The colony had, in 1625, increased to two hundred souls, and Cornelis Jacobsen May was succeeded by WILLIAM VAN HULST, as the *Second Director* of New Netherland. Van Hulst’s administration, however, like that of his predecessor, lasted only one year, at the end of which, he returned to Holland.”

Such is the brief, and only account, we have of Director Van Hulst. The little community over which he is said to have presided, were perhaps neither advanced nor retarded in their progress by his presence, and had no regrets at his departure. But for the pains-taking of Wassenaer, our historians would not have known that such a man ever presided over the destinies of New Netherland.

We now enter upon more certain and familiar ground. Pursuing their design to found and settle a colony in America, the Directors of the West India Company despatched PETER MINUIT, of Wesel, in the Kingdom of Westphalia, to assume the chief authority in New Netherland, as its *Third Director*. He sailed from Holland, accordingly, on the 9th of January, 1626, in the ship *Sea Mew*, captain Adriaen Joris, and arrived at Manhattan on the 4th of May following.†

The Director Minuit was accompanied, among other adventurers, by several families of Walloons, some of whom settled on Staten Island, and on the Wale Boght Bay. He was furnished by the Company with instructions for his guidance; and to assist him in the administration of the affairs of the colony, he was provided with a council, to whom, with himself, was entrusted the supreme executive and legislative, as well as judicial pow-

* Mickle’s *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester*.

† Wassenaer.—This statement conflicts with the accounts given by Moulton, and others, who place the date of Minuit’s arrival, in 1624.

er of the colony, subject only to the appellate jurisdiction of the authority of the Fatherland. In their judicial capacity, they were assisted by an officer called the "Schout Fiscaal," whose duties were somewhat similar to those of the sheriff and attorney general of our day. The second officer in Minuit's council, was Isaac de Rasiere, who figures in negotiations with the English at New Plymouth in 1627. He came over in the ship "Arms of Amsterdam," soon after Minuit, and remained in the colony, acting as book keeper and secretary, until 1628, and is mentioned as being second in authority in the little commonwealth. De Rasiere is alluded to by Wassenauer as the protégé of Bloemmart, one of the wealthy Directors of the Company at Amsterdam, whom he seems to have kept informed, from time to time, of the progress and condition of the colony.

One of the first steps taken after the arrival of Minuit, was to open negotiations for the purchase of the territory from the Indians. Wassenauer says, "the Arms of Amsterdam arrived in New Netherland on the 27th July, 1626, and *very soon afterwards* Director Minuit concluded a treaty with the natives, by which they sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch, for the sum of sixty guilders," a sum equivalent to about twenty-four dollars of our money.*

On or about the same time, Minuit and his council purchased Staten Island of the natives;† and no time was lost in providing for the permanent security of the settlement. A block house, or fort, with red cedar palisades, was erected on the south point of Manhattan Island,‡ which post now received the name of New Amsterdam, and became the capital of New Netherland. "The Compa-

* The purchase of the Island was effected between the 27th July and the 23d September, 1626, as the ship "Arms of Amsterdam" sailed on the last mentioned day, on her return to Holland, carrying out intelligence of the purchase. Hol. Doc. I. 155. MS. Note J. Romeyn Brodhead.

† O'Callaghan, I. 134.

‡ Moulton, 367.

ny's *comptoir*, or counting house, was held in a stone building, with a thatched roof; the other houses were chiefly constructed of the bark of trees. The Director and Koopman, (commissary,) resided together; and there were about thirty ordinary houses situated along the side of the river. The other officers of the colony were Jan Lempo, schout, or sheriff, and Sebastian Jansen Krol and Jan Huyck, comforters of the sick, (*Kranck-besoeckers*,) who on Sundays, for want of a regular clergyman, read to the people certain texts of scripture, and the creed. Francis Moelemacker, was at the same time employed in building a corn mill, with a spacious room above, to serve for a large congregation; and a tower was also to be erected, in which the bells brought from Porto Rico were intended to be hung."*

Founded principally with a view to commercial results, the colony, in its infant state, presents the usual features of European colonization. The country abounded in resources of undeveloped wealth; but to gather the harvest with the least expenditure of time and labor, and to avail themselves for this purpose of the skill of the natives, in hunting the beaver, appear to have been for several years the principal objects of the colonists. Wealth, which was here found in the apparently inexhaustible supplies of the richest furs, a commodity at that time almost as much esteemed in commerce as gold itself, was as eagerly sought after, as are now the precious metals upon the western shores of this continent. Agriculture was, of course, neglected under such a state of things. Supplies had to be brought from abroad. There was destitution and suffering among the emigrants. Abuses, which are apt to follow in the footsteps of civilization, crept into the administration of affairs in New Netherland, and for a time checked its prosperity. Some of the company's officers had contrived to parcel out among themselves, large

* Wassenauer—translated by Brodhead.

farms upon the then broken surface, whereon the mighty city now stands, but they do not appear to have cultivated or improved them, and probably surrendered them with as little concern as they were acquired. It was not until after Kieft's arrival, that the idea seemed to prevail, of the natural advantages of the Island; and then, we may suppose, many a shrewd Dutchman, peering into the shadowy future, began to indulge in dreams of the coming greatness of New Amsterdam.

Minuit appears to have diligently labored to cultivate the friendship of, and to extend the traffic with, the natives. He also opened a correspondence, and maintained a friendly understanding with the English colony, settled at New Plymouth. He sent his secrétaire, De Rasiere, on an embassy to that colony, who was hospitably and honorably received.* But it was seven years after the incorporation of the great West India Company, before any effectual impulse appears to have been given to the permanent colonization of New Netherland. In 1629, the grant of the charter of "Freedoms and Exemptions" was made to settlers in New Netherland. This grant has been characterized as only remarkable in the feature which transplants to America the feudal tenures and burthens of the old world. The colonies which it authorized the patroons to establish, were mere transcripts of the "lordships" and "seigneuries," so common in that age, and which the French were establishing, contemporaneously, in their possessions north of New Netherland.†

A new era now dawned upon the colony. Returning vessels reached home, richly laden with furs; the ever active commercial spirit of the Dutch was stimulated; and the tide of emigration began to set stronger than ever for this country. Wealthy patroons, as well as those who desired to become such, prepared to emigrate. And as

* See Collections N. Y. His. Soc. Second series, Vol. I. p. 355—368.

† O'Callaghan, i. 120.

might be supposed, when the opportunity presented, members and directors of the Amsterdam Chamber, took measures to secure to themselves, or their families, the privileges of patroons in New Netherland. They began by purchasing large tracts of the soil from the natives ; and to give effect to their deeds, they had them signed in the presence of the Director, Minuit, who gave a certificate under seal to that effect. Such was the origin of some of the great manors of New Netherland.

So extensive were the alienations of land under the Director Minuit, which he had confirmed in the manner stated, and by grants of his own, that violent disputes arose among the settlers, which for a time threatened the peace of the colony, and precipitated the change which not long after followed. From the testimony of De Vries, it is evident, that for some time prior to 1632, there was great want of harmony between the company and its officers, as well as among the directors individually. The monopoly of the company was, of course, adverse to the interests of the patroons ; and the position of Minuit, naturally the guardian of the company's rights, but disposed to do justice to the interests of all, was such as was calculated to raise up against him powerful enemies. If he adhered strictly to the wishes of the company, he incurred the displeasure of some of the most powerful of its directors, who had their own private and selfish objects to pursue ; and if he favored the wealthy patroons, he offended his employers. Under such circumstances, it required but little effort, on the part of those who had become his enemies in New Netherland to effect his recall. De Rasieres was disgraced ; and Minuit himself, being complained of to the Directors at Amsterdam, was at length recalled. He embarked for Holland in the spring of 1632, carrying out a valuable cargo of furs. The ship, on nearing the English coast, was forced by stress of weather, to put into the port of Plymouth, where she was seized, on a charge of having traded to, and ob-

tained her cargo in, countries belonging to Great Britain Minuit, indignant at what he considered an aggression on the company's rights, as well as the law of nations, hurried up to London, where he laid his complaints before the Dutch ambassadors. They at once took measures to bring the case before the King. The royal court was then held at New Market, to which place the Dutch ambassadors proceeded, and presented to the English monarch, their remonstrance against this outrage upon the rights of the States General. Charles I., as was his wont, gave a gracious attention and fair promises, but Minuit obtained no redress. After some delay, the King, instead of releasing the ship, answered the remonstrance of the Dutch ambassadors, by asserting the English claim to the whole territory of New Netherland. Director Minuit, in the meantime, had proceeded to Holland, where, failing to explain his conduct to the satisfaction of his employers,—though in the transactions of the colony, perhaps as often sinned against as sinning,—he was dismissed the service of the Company.*

Minuit next repaired to Sweden, then governed by a wise queen, and a great minister of state. There he renewed the propositions which had been made to Gustavus Adolphus, by William Usselinx, for the establishment of a Swedish colony on the Delaware. Usselinx was the projector of the West India Company; but a man of disappointed hopes, like Minuit himself. Gustavus readily embraced his plans, chartered a company for the expedition in 1626, and subscribed largely to the undertaking; but the German war postponed the enterprise until after the king's death. Usselinx is no more heard of. Minuit obtained a ready hearing at the court of Sweden. His experience in the government of New Netherland, his

* Rudman, on the authority of Israel Holmes, an old Swede, says of Minuit, "Quarrelling with the people, he left them, and returned to Holland. He was there impeached, tried, and dismissed from office."—Clay's Annals, 16.

knowledge of the country, and its resources, and of the locations most favorable for trade, as well as his skill and enterprise, recommended him to the officers of the Queen. The time was propitious for his undertaking. Oxenstiern, the great Swedish minister, had determined to carry out the design of the late King, and was prepared to listen to the representations of the Ex-Director Minit. The latter submitted to the chancellor his plan of procedure, and offered to conduct the enterprise. Oxenstiern represented the case to Queen Christina, who favored the project, gave orders for its execution, and appointed Minit to command and direct the expedition.

A small vessel of war and a tender, were placed at Minit's disposal, well freighted with provisions, ammunition, and the various goods suited to the market of the new world. He set sail from Gottenburg early in 1638, accompanied by a band of some fifty Swedes, and reached the Delaware in the month of April.* On his arrival, his vessel was boarded by some of the Dutch residents, at Fort Nassau, and the commissary called on him to produce his commission. This he refused to do, asserting that his queen had as much right there as the Dutch, and that he should at once proceed to erect a fort.

Minit now purchased lands of the Indians, and built a trading house and fort, some five Dutch miles from Nassau, near the present site of the city of Wilmington. He called his fort Christina, in honor of the queen, and moreover set out posts at different points, on which he caused to be engraved the letters "C. R. S." surmounted, in token of sovereignty, with the Swedish arms.

The Dutch at New Amsterdam were not idle specta-

* The period of Minit's arrival in the Delaware, hitherto considered doubtful by the historians of New Sweden, is rendered certain by the *Vertoogh van Neu Nederland*, and by the letter of Treasurer Hawley, of Virginia, found in London Documents, at Albany. (Vol. I. p. 57.) It was in the month of April, 1638. See Note C. to Hon. H. C. MURPHY's translation of the *Vertoogh*, (second series, Col. N. Y. Hist. Soc., vol. ii.,) where this point is considered, and conclusively settled.

tors of this movement on the Delaware. Kieft, then Director General of New Netherland, served upon Minuit a formal protest against his proceedings: "I make known to thee, Peter Minuit, who stylest thyself Commander, in the service of her majesty, the Queen of Sweden, that the whole South River of New Netherland, both upper and lower, has been our property for many years, occupied with our forts, and sealed by our blood, which also was done when thou wast in the service of New Netherland, and is, therefore, well known to thee."*

Minuit gave an unsatisfactory reply to the Dutch Director General, and when the latter transmitted a second protest, he neglected it altogether, confining himself to the maintenance and defence of his little fortress, and continuing and extending his traffic with the natives.

It is to be regretted that materials for the history of Minuit's administration in New Netherland, as well as on the Delaware, are so meagre and unsatisfactory. No official documents or records of his administration have been preserved here, and Mr. Brodhead in his Final Report, in 1845, informs us of the fate of those preserved in Holland: carefully kept until 1821, and then—books, records, documents, letters, all—sold at auction, as waste paper, by order of government, and irretrievably lost!†

"Peter Minuit, (says Acrelius,) did a great service to the first Swedish Colony. During three years he protected the small fort, [Christina,] which [in his time,] the Dutch never attempted. After some years, he died at this place." The exact period of his death is unknown. "He died, (says an accurate writer,) in 1641, honored by those over whom he had so faithfully watched."‡

* Acrelius, Collin's Trans., Col. N. Y. His. Soc. i. 409, second series.

† Dr. De Witt's paper on New Neth., in Proc. N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1844, p. 59.
—Brodhead's Final Report, 1845, p. 9.

‡ Beekman's Early European Settlements on the Delaware. Proc. N. Y. His. Soc. 1847, p. 93.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, MARCH 6, 1849.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. BARTLETT, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, read a letter from Mr. Orsamus H. Marshall, of Buffalo, transmitting to the Society, a memoir on the visit of Champlain to the Onondaga Valley.

In the absence of the Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Mr. MOORE presented and read letters addressed to that officer during the month :

1. From the Rev. John Lord, of Roxbury, Mass., dated Feb. 24, 1849, acknowledging receipt of notice of his election as a corresponding member.

2. From Asa Fitch, M. D., of Salem, N. Y., dated Feb. 26, 1849, acknowledging his election as corresponding member, and announcing the near completion of his Survey of Washington County. Dr. Fitch, speaking of the publication which he has nearly ready for the press, says—

“ The work on which I am engaged, will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions of our State Agricultural Society, and will, among other matter, contain a

somewhat extended historical account of this county. For two years past, whilst collecting materials for this work, I have endeavored, as far as I had opportunity, to gather from our old people, and other sources, whatever I could obtain, relating to the history of this county, and its early settlers. This matter has been fully written out from my pencil notes into blank books, to insure its better preservation, and with the view all along, of consigning these manuscript volumes eventually to the N. Y. Historical Society, as pre-eminently their appropriate depository. Two closely but distinctly written foolscap quartos are already filled; and many aged persons, whose recitals I doubt not will be interesting and valuable, yet remain to be visited at my earliest leisure.

"I enclose herewith, a slight memento of our revolutionary struggle. It is an autograph of the late Hon. Alexander Webster, of this county, and evidently comes "fresh from the heart, and glowing with its fires."

The following is a copy of the paper referred to:

"At a Court Martial held at Doctor John Williamsses, in New Perth, Ordered, that Squire Martin Deliver to Capt. Alexr. McNitt, 4 pounds of powder, and an Equal Quantity of Lead, in purpose to kill all the Tories, and Drive those Villians away that keep about Ticonderoga, or any way infest the Lakes. Let him have it free Gratis.

"ALEXR. WEBSTER,

"an eye witness."

The paper is endorsed:

"Rec'd the within powder, &c. Alexr. McNitt, Capt."

"Unfortunately there is no date to this order for powder and lead to kill all the tories about Ticonderoga, and I have, as yet, obtained no clue by which to determine when it was probably written; for, several times in the course of the war, parties of militia were sent from this vicinity, to range the country about Skenesborough and

Ticonderoga, and ascertain if any body of the enemy was gathering there, to make a descent upon these then frontier settlements.

“The leading particulars in Judge Webster’s history, are briefly as follow : He was born in 1734, in one of the northern counties of Scotland, and when a young man went to reside on the English border, and afterwards into England, where he lived six years. In 1772 he embarked with his family at Whitehaven, and came to New York, and from thence to Salem, which was then called New Perth by the Scotch, and White Creek by the Yankee settlers. He resided in this town two years, and though so recently from the fatherland, actively espoused the cause of the colonies, and at the outbreak of the war, was chosen one of the town committee of safety. He moved hence to the adjoining town of Hebron, which was then called Black Creek. During the revolutionary war he held successively the offices of captain, major, and colonel, in the local militia. In 1777, when the army of Burgoyne reached Skenesborough, the Hebron settlers forsook their homes and fled down to Salem ; and soon after, when this town was evacuated, Judge Webster removed his family to the neighborhood of Esopus, whither he went to attend a session of the provincial congress or legislature, of which he was then a member. He was thus in Esopus when this place was taken and burnt by the enemy, and narrowly escaped falling into their hands. He was pursued through the street by some British soldiers, but eluded them by turning aside, down a by lane. In the early courts of this county, he was the presiding judge for a number of years, and was subsequently a representative in congress. He died in Hebron, September 21st, 1810.”

A copy of the report of the Assembly Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools, on the application of the New York Historical Society for an appropriation towards the erection of a fire proof building, which had

been received from the Domestic Secretary, was presented and read. The report presents an accurate statement of the extent and value of the manuscripts, books, &c., belonging to the Society, and concludes by recommending a grant in aid of the object contemplated.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, then announced the additions to the library and cabinet, since the last meeting, viz :

BY DONATION.

- Emory, W. H. Notes of a Military Reconnoissance, from Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to San Diego, in California, including part of the Arkansas, Del Norte and Gila Rivers. Published by order of Congress. 8vo. Plates. Washington, 1848.—*Gift of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Brooklyn.*
- American Ethnological Society. Transactions of—Vol. II. 8vo. Bartlett & Welford, New York, 1848.—*Gift of the Publishers.*
- Allen, Lewis F. Address before the New York State Agricultural Society, 18th January, 1849. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*From Joseph B. Varnum, jr., Esq.*
- Copy of the same.—*From James W. Beekman, Esq.*
- Barnard, Daniel D. Discourse on the Life, Character and Public Services of Ambrose Spencer, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; delivered by request before the Bar of the city of Albany, Jan. 5, 1849. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*From Joel Munsell, Albany.*
- Washington. Memorial to the General Assembly of Virginia, for a Monument to Washington. 8vo. Richmond, 1848.—*From B. B. Minor, Esq., Richmond.*
- Locke, William E. A Centennial Discourse, containing a history of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, New Jersey, during the first century of its ecclesiastical existence; preached August 8, 1847. 8vo. New York, 1847.—*From the Author.*
- Buckingham, Joseph T. Trial, Commonwealth vs. J. T. Buckingham, on an indictment for a Libel, before the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, December term, 1822. 8vo. Boston, 1823.
- Mills, Henry. Narrative of the Life and Dying Confession of. 12mo. Boston, 1817.
- Hall, John. An oration delivered at Tolland, Conn., before the

- Washington Benevolent Society, Feb. 22, 1814. 8vo. Hartford, 1814.
- War. A Solemn Review of the Custom of War; showing that War is the effect of popular delusion, and proposing a remedy. 8vo. Hartford. 1815.
- Gallaudet, Thomas H. A Sermon delivered at the opening of the Connecticut Asylum for the education and instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons, at Hartford, April 20, 1817. 8vo. Hartford, 1817.
- Brewster, Abel. The Universal Vitriolic Test, for producing an uniform, safe and intelligible kind of Bank Bills, with an explanation of its importance and utility. 8vo. Hartford, 1807.
- Connecticut. The Mischiefs of Legislative Caucusses exposed, in an Address to the People of Connecticut, by Trumbull. 8vo. Hartford, 1819.
- The Crisis; to the People of Connecticut. 8vo. Hartford, 1819.
- An Enquiry, concerning the grant of the Legislature of Connecticut, to Andrew Ward and Jeremiah Halsey, and the rights and obligations of the parties under the same. 8vo. Hartford, 1829.
- Pickering, Timothy. Letter addressed to Governor Sullivan, on the imminent danger of an unnecessary and ruinous war. To which is added Governor Sullivan's answer. 8vo. Hartford, 1808.
- Adams, Daniel. The Medical and Agricultural Register. Vol. I., for 1806. 8vo. Boston, 1806.—*The preceding pamphlets, (11 in number,) the gift of Henry R. Stiles.*
- Parsons, Usher. Prize Dissertations, on, 1. Inflammation of the Periosteum; 2. Eneuresis Irritata; 3. Cutaneous Diseases; 4. Cancer of the Breast; 5. Malaria; 6. Spinal Diseases. 2d edit. 8vo. Providence, 1849. *From the Author.*
- American Tract Society. The 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Annual Reports. 1834—1848. 8vo.—*Gift of the Society.*
- Spring, Gardiner. The Bible not of Man; or the argument for the Divine origin of the Sacred Scriptures, drawn from the Scriptures themselves. 12mo. 1847.
- Flavel, John. The Method of Grace, or the Holy Spirit's applying to the souls of men, the eternal redemption contrived by the Father and accomplished by the Son. 12mo.

- Flavel, John. *The Fountain of Life ; or a Display of Christ in his essential and mediatorial glory.* 12mo.
- *The Touchstone of Sincerity, or trial of True and False Religion.* 18mo.
- *Treatise on Keeping the Heart.* 18mo.
- Gregory, Olinthus. *Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion.* 12mo.
- Nelson, David. *The Cause and Cure of Infidelity ; including a notice of the author's unbelief, and the means of his rescue.* 12mo.
- Baxter, Richard. *The Saints' Everlasting Rest.* Abridged by Benjamin Fawcett, A. M. 18mo.
- *Dying Thoughts of.* Abridged by Benjamin Fawcett, A. M. 18mo.
- *Life of, chiefly compiled from his own writings.* 18mo.
- *A Call to the Unconverted, to turn and live.* 18mo.
- Fuller, Andrew. *Memoir of Rev. Samuel Pearce, A. M., who was united with Carey and others in establishing Missions in India.* 1793. 18mo.
- Edwards, Jonathan. *The Life of Rev. David Brainerd, chiefly extracted from his diary.* 18mo.
- Rice, J. H. and B. H. *Memoir of James Brainerd Taylor.* 18mo.
- Pearson, Hugh. *Memoir of Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D.* 18mo.
- Cecil, Richard. *The Life of the Rev. John Newton, rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth.* London. 18mo.
- Hallock, William A. *Memoir of Harlan Page ; or the power of Prayer and Personal Effort for the souls of individuals.* 18mo.
- Winslow, Miron. *Memoir of Mrs. Harriet L. Winslow, thirteen years a member of the American Mission in Ceylon.* 18mo.
- Cummings, Asa. *A Memoir of the Rev. Edward Payson, D. D., late of Portland, Maine.* 18mo.
- Armstrong, Robert G. *Memoir of Hannah Hobbie ; or Christian activity and triumph in suffering.* 18mo.
- Williams, J. B. *Memoir of the Rev. Matthew Henry, the Commentator, abridged.* 18mo.
- Sargent, John. *A Memoir of Rev. Henry Martyn, D. D.,* 18mo.
- Moore, Hannah. *Practical Piety ; or the influence of the religion of the heart on the conduct of the life.* 18mo.

- Krummacher, F. W. *Elijah the Tishbite*. Translated from the German. 18mo.
- Bunyan, John. *The Pilgrim's Progress*, from this world to that which is to come ; delivered under the similitude of a dream. 18mo.
- Harris, John. *Mammon ; or Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church*. 18mo.
- Melville, Henry. *Bible Thoughts*, selected from his published Discourses. 18mo.
- Anecdotes, for the Family and the Social Circle*. Selected for the American Tract Society. 18mo.
- James, John Angell. *The Young Man from Home*. 18mo.
- *The Anxious Inquirer after Salvation*. 18mo.
- Alleine, Joseph. *An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners ; in a serious treatise on Conversion*. 18mo.
- Nevins, William. *Thoughts on Popery*. 18mo.
- *Practical Thoughts*. 18mo.
- Dibble, Sheldon. *Thoughts on Missions*. 18mo.
- Pike, J. G. *Religion and Eternal Life, or Irreligion and Perpetual Ruin, the only alternative for Mankind*. 18mo.
- *Persuasives to Early Piety, interspersed with suitable Prayers*. 18mo.
- *A Guide for Young Disciples of the Holy Saviour, in their way to Immortality, forming a sequel to Persuasives to Early Piety*. 18mo.
- Evidences of Christianity*. Infidelity ; comprising Jenyn's Internal Evidence, Leslie's Method, Lyttleton's Conversion of Paul, Watson's Reply to Gibbon and Paine, a notice of Hume on Miracles, and an extract from West on the Resurrection. 18mo.
- Bogue, David. *Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament*. 18mo.
- Keith, A. *The Evidence of Prophecy ; selected and abridged, with additional reflections*. 18mo.
- Edwards, Jonathan. *A History of the work of Redemption ; comprising an outline of Church History*. 18mo.
- *A Treatise on the Religious Affections*. 18mo.
- Edwards, Justin. *The Sabbath Manual*. Nos. I., II., III. and IV. 18mo.
- *The Temperance Manual*. 18mo.
- Doddridge, Philip. *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*. 18mo.

- Morison, John. Counsels to Young Men on Modern Infidelity and the Evidences of Christianity. 18mo.
- Wilberforce, William. A practical view of the prevailing religious system of professed Christians, in the higher and middle classes, contrasted with real Christianity. 18mo.
- Mason, John. A Treatise on Self Knowledge. 18mo.
- The Reformation in Europe, by the author of "The Council of Trent," with a Chronology of the Reformation. 18mo.
- Henry, Matthew. A Discourse on Meekness and Quietness of Spirit, (abridged.) 18mo.—*The preceding (50 volumes) the gift of the American Tract Society.*
- New York. Journals of the Senate and Assembly, 71st session. 1848. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Senate Documents, ditto. 3 vols. 8vo.
- Assembly Documents, ditto. 7 vols. 8vo.—*Gift of the State of New York.*
- Pratt, Zadock. Address delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of the city of York, Jan. 16, 1849. 8vo. New York, 1849. *From the Author.*
- Hunt, William. American Biographical Sketch Book. 8vo. New York, 1848.—*Gift of Hon. Zadock Pratt.*
- Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin. 18mo. London, 1805.—*From Thomas D. Lowther.*
- Smith, William R. Observations on the Wisconsin Territory; chiefly on that part called the "Wisconsin Land District," with a Map, exhibiting the settled parts of the Territory, as laid off in counties by act of the Legislature in 1837. 12mo. Philadelphia. 1838.—*From Cyrus Woodman.*
- Houston, James A. Proceedings and Debates of the United States Senate, first session, 30th Congress. 4to. Washington, 1848. *Presented by Prosper M. Wetmore.*
- Earle, Pliny. History, description and statistics of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. 8vo. New York, 1848.—*From Moreau Morris, M. D.*
- Stevens, Alexander H. The Plea of Humanity in behalf of Medical Science. The Annual Address delivered before the New York State Medical Society, and Members of the Legislature, at the Capitol, Feb. 6, 1849. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*From the same.*
- New York City Tract Society. Twenty-second Annual Report, Dec. 30, 1848. 8vo.—*From the Same.*

Mount Auburn. A Catalogue of Proprietors in the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, on the first day of May, 1846, together with the terms of subscription, regulations, and a directory of the avenues and paths, with a large plan of the grounds, and other engravings. 8vo. Boston, 1846.—*From the Same.*

Maury, M. F. Abstract Log, for the use of American Navigators, prepared under the direction of Com. Lewis Warrington, chief of the bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, by authority of Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy. 2d edit. 4to. Washington, 1848.—*Presented by Prosper M. Wetmore.*

MAPS, CHARTS AND PRINTS.

Maury's Wind and Current Chart of the South Atlantic. Sheet No. 2.—*From Prosper M. Wetmore.*

Sketch from the Mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River to the town of Mina Titlan ; made by order of Com. Perry, Commanding Home Squadron, 1847.

Survey of the Coast of Mexico from Cape Roxo to Vera Cruz, by order of Com. M. C. Perry, 1847.

Chart of the Bar and River of Tuxpan, with the adjacent Reefs, surveyed January, 1848, by order of Com. M. C. Perry, Commanding Home Squadron, by Lt. E. J. DeHaven, assisted by Acting Masters R. A. Marr and W. C. Temple, and passed Midshipmen W. Gibson and N. C. West.

Carta del Istmo de Tehuantepec. Copied by order of Com. M. C. Perry, Commanding U. S. Home Squadron, Mexico, 1847, by W. May, Lieut. U. S. N.—*The four preceding Charts presented by Com. M. C. Perry, U. S. Navy.*

A series of Maps, modern and ancient, published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, fifty-two in number.—*Presented by George Gibbs, Esq.*

A View of the late Protestant Dutch Church in the City of Albany, erected in 1715, on the site of the old Church built in 1656. [It stood at the junction of State, Market, and Court streets, and was pulled down in 1806.]—*Presented by Evert A. Duyckinck.*

Portrait of Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville, N. Y.—full length, in rosewood frame.—*Presented by Hon. Z. Pratt.*

MANUSCRIPTS.

Original Notes of Evidence, with some Notes of the Arguments of Counsel, on the trial of an Information filed by the King against

John Van Rensselaer, for an alleged intrusion upon lands claimed to be vacant between the Manors of Livingston and Rensselaerwyck, 1768.—*Presented by Henry C. Van Schaack, Esq., of Manlius.*

A Poem, on the American Revolution, written by Garret Sarvenvel Sarvent, a revolutionary soldier, at the age of 85.—*Presented by A. E. Suffern, Ramapo.*

Copy of an Original Letter from John Ledyard, (the traveller,) to his mother, Mrs. Abigail Moore, dated Paris, April 8, 1786. *Presented by Benjamin F. Thompson, Esq., of Hempstead.*

BY PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1849. 12mo. Boston.

Beckley, Hosea. The History of Vermont; with Descriptions, physical and topographical. 12mo. Brattleborough, 1846.

Sprague, William B. Sermons by the late Rev. James Richards, D. D.; with an Essay on his Character. 12mo. Albany, 1849.

Sparks, Jared. The Library of American Biography. Vols. XVIII and XX.

Kohlrausch, Frederick. A History of Germany, from the earliest period to the present time; translated from the last German edition, by James D. Haas. 8vo. New York, 1845.

Akerman, John Yonge. Numismatic Manual. 8vo. London. 1840.

Jacob, William. An Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1831.

Mr. MOORE presented and read, a letter from Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, Mass., transmitting extracts from the Diary of Chief Justice Sewall, 1689–1691, in which occur brief notices of the destruction of Schenectady by the French and Indians, in February, 1690, and of a journey shortly afterwards of Messrs. Stoughton and Sewall to New York City, upon public business.

Mr. MOORE also read a letter from Benjamin F. Thompson, Esq., of Hempstead, dated Feb. 6, 1849, transmitting

a copy of an original unpublished Letter from John Ledyard, the traveller, to his mother, dated at Paris, April 8, 1786. Mr. Thompson adds—

“My time, for some months past has been devoted to the collection of Epitaphs from every part of the United States, with a view to publication, should it appear that success would be likely to attend such a performance. It is my design to accompany each epitaph with a brief (but sufficiently full) biographical and historical notice of the individual, where the inscription seems worthy of it, and the information can be had. This will serve to make the work not only interesting in itself, but instructive to those who have made but little progress in American individual history. I know of no distinct works of this kind in America, except Alden’s, (which has now been printed nearly forty years,) and the Cambridge Epitaphs by Mr. Harris—both of which contain many in Latin, which makes those works a sealed book, to nineteen twentieths of the persons for whose perusal they are designed. In this respect I propose to translate the Latin into English, as nearly literal as the idioms of the two languages will permit. A few epitaphs are contained in Barber’s and Howe’s very useful local histories, and others are scattered over a great number of smaller histories, but he who undertakes to do his work thoroughly and satisfactorily, must visit the grave yards in every part of these states, and ask the assistance of antiquarians and literary men in every quarter of the country. Many curious and very old epitaphs are probably in possession of individuals, where from lapse of time, the original cannot be read. Such a work will require much time, great labor, unwearied industry and perseverance; and after all, much aid can be afforded by those who may have it in their power to copy epitaphs in places which might escape the attention of any one individual, however circumspect he might be.

“Should the Members of the Historical Society afford me

their countenance and assistance, I shall be duly grateful therefor—not only in furnishing copies of epitaphs, but historical accounts of the individuals themselves whom the inscription is intended to commemorate, and where that does not of itself yield all the information which would be desirable, to add other particulars, such as parentage, marriages, offices held, public services performed, professional excellence, and whatever else is requisite to inform the reader who and what the individual was.”

Mr. F. De PEYSTER, presented on behalf of Commodore M. C. Perry, lately in command of the Home Squadron in the Gulf, a series of Charts and Surveys of the Coast of Mexico, and of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.*

Mr. WETMORE, in presenting a copy of Lieut. Maury’s Wind and Current Chart of the South Atlantic, expressed a high opinion of the importance of the object sought to be attained by that intelligent officer, and of the practical benefit which had already resulted from his labors, and said he could not but regret that Congress at its recent session had omitted to continue the encouragement which was necessary to the full accomplishment of the undertaking.

Mr. De PEYSTER, from the Executive Committee, made a report on the nominations which had been referred to that committee, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected :

HONORARY MEMBER.

Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS,	Princeton, N. J.
Rev. STEPHEN OLIN, D. D.,	Middletown, Conn.
EDWARD LAWTON, M. D.,	Booneville, Mo.
JOSEPH BENTO,	Rio Grande, Brazil.
Rev. GEORGE A. CARNES,	Cambridge, Mass.

* See List of these Charts, p. 91.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

BERN L. BUDD,	THOMAS PEARSALL,
WILLIAM H. DAVIDGE,	EDWARD KING,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,	CLEMENT M. EDSON,
WILLIAM W. TURNER,	JOSEPH W. SAVAGE,
W. LEA ROBERTS,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN PRIESTLEY,	REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,
BARNABAS BATES,	CYRUS P. SMITH, M. A.,
HENRY M. TABER,	CHARLES J. LOWREY, M. A.
Rev. M. W. DWIGHT, D. D.,	Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, JR.
JOHN F. TROW,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
FREDERICK A. LEE,	Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON, M. A.

Mr. MOORE, in obedience to a resolution adopted at the last Annual Meeting, requesting the Librarian to examine the Journal of the Society's Meetings, since Jan. 1, 1840, and to report as speedily as practicable what standing resolutions remain in force, and also what special committees heretofore appointed, if any, have not reported and been discharged,—made a report containing a list of Special Committees, and of subjects referred to them for action—upon which no reports appear to have been made; and a list of Standing Resolutions, adopted since Jan. 1, 1840, and remaining in force.

On motion of Mr. W. Chauncey,

Resolved, That said Report lie upon the table, and that the Chairmen of the various Committees mentioned in the Report of the Librarian, be requested to make their reports at the next meeting of this society, or as soon thereafter as their convenience will permit.

Various nominations were then made to the Society, and severally referred to the Executive Committee.

* The Chair announced, that a letter had been received from JOHN W. KNEVELS. Esq., stating that in consequence of the condition of the river, he was unable to be present

to read the paper which had been announced for this evening.

Mr. BARTLETT then read the following communication, received from Mr. O. H. MARSHALL, of Buffalo:

CHAMPLAIN IN THE ONONDAGA VALLEY.

When and by what Europeans the central part of our State was first visited, is an interesting subject for historical research.

Hudson ascended the North River as far as Waterford, in 1609, and Champlain, during the same year, and within six weeks, accompanied an expedition of Algonkins against the Mohawks, whom he met and defeated on the western shore of the lake which bears his name.

The Jesuit, Le Moyne, visited and made known the Salt Springs of Onondaga, in 1654, and the account he gave of their discovery, was regarded by the Dutch, at Manhattan, as a "*Jesuit lie*." If he had been preceded in that part of our state by the traders from Fort Orange, they would undoubtedly have anticipated him in that interesting discovery.

It has been supposed that Father Poncet, another Jesuit, after being released from a captivity by the Mohawks in 1653, returned to Quebec by way of the Oswego and Lake Ontario.* It will appear, however, on perusal of his narrative in the Jesuit Relation for 1652-3, that he did not penetrate so far west, but descended one of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, near the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario.

I shall endeavor to show, in the following communication, that we have an authentic account of a still earlier visit to the Onondaga Valley, which has been generally overlooked by writers on American history.

While preparing a lecture recently delivered before the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, on the Early Mis-

* O'Callaghan's New Netherland, Vol. 2, p. 302.

sions and Discoveries of the Jesuits in the Valley of the Lakes, I had occasion to trace the various expeditions of Champlain. From these investigations I am satisfied he visited the central portions of our state, and, in company with his savage allies, besieged an Iroquois Fort on the borders, or in the vicinity of Onondaga Lake, in 1665, five years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

In the summer of that year, accompanied by an interpreter, one French companion and ten savages, Champlain embarked from Quebec in two canoes, ascended the Ottawa River, and visited the Algonquins and Hurons, living near its sources. He had been preceded a few days by a detachment of twelve Frenchmen, well armed with fire-arms, and by the Franciscan Father, Joseph Le Caron, who had gone to found a mission in the Huron country, at that early day. Soon after his arrival among those tribes, Champlain was induced to join them in a warlike incursion against the Iroquois, dwelling south of Lake Ontario.

The expedition left in September, 1615, accompanied by Champlain and the armed detachment of French.

The details which he gives are so meagre, that their route cannot easily be traced. There is but little doubt, however, that they reached Lake Ontario through the long and irregular chain of "shallow Lakes" that form the sources of the river Trent.

After discovering "the Lake which perpetuates his memory" and Lake Huron, our bold adventurer and his companions were the first white men who sailed on the waters of Ontario.

"The river we descended," says he, "empties into the great Lake of the *Entouhonorons*.* Proceeding eastward, we crossed the eastern end of the Lake, from which

* Lake Ontario. So named after a tribe of Indians then living on its northern borders. Rejecting the termination "*orons*," which signifies *people*, we have *Entouhon*, which may possibly be the radix of "Ontario."

flows the great river St. Lawrence, in forty-three degrees North Latitude. We passed large and beautiful islands on the way."

Champlain's narrative, a translation of which will be found in the sequel, states that they landed and concealed their canoes on the southern shore of the Lake. This was probably in the vicinity of the light-house point, west of the present village of Henderson, in Jefferson county. The "four leagues over a sandy plain," is descriptive of that part of the route which they then pursued, and which led them across big and little Sandy Creeks, into the northern edge of the present county of Oswego. Here they left the Lake, and "during four days," pursued an overland route for twenty-five or thirty leagues, until they reached the Iroquois Fort. The distance they travelled cannot be ascertained with certainty. Their route was undoubtedly circuitous, and over estimated by Champlain. That it crossed the outlet of Oneida Lake is apparent, for there is no other stream that answers to "the river issuing from a Lake twenty-five or thirty leagues in circumference, where the Iroquois have a fishery, and which empties into the Lake of the Entouhonorons."

The narrative further states that "on the 9th of October, the day before they arrived at the Fort, they met a party of Iroquois going to the fishery, distant four leagues from the Fort. Here we have something definite to aid us in fixing the position of this Fort, and the fact that they met the Iroquois *going* to the fishery, would seem to indicate that the former had passed the Lake. We must therefore look for the Fort south of Oneida Lake, and within the distance of four leagues.

Another circumstance to aid us in the location, is the description given by Champlain, of the Fort itself. "It was situated," says he, "on the borders of an unfailing body of water." This he calls "*Etang*," a word generally applied to an artificial pond, but sometimes used for a small lake or other natural collection of water. There is

nothing that will answer the terms of the description in so many particulars, as the shore of Onondaga Lake, and it is quite probable that it is there we must look for the location of the Fort which was invested by the invaders.

Three miles southeast of its outlet, on the northern bank of the Lake, and near the present village of Liverpool, an ancient Indian work was discovered by the early settlers, which may have been the site of the fortification in question. There is reason to believe that the same locality was occupied by Monsieur Dupuis and the Jesuits, when they established themselves among the Onondagas in 1656.

Mr. Clark, of Manlius, thinks that the Count de Frontenac occupied this position when he invaded the Onondaga country, in 1696, and that Col. Van Schaick encamped there while on his expedition against the Onondagas, in 1779.

As the work written by Champlain is somewhat rare, I have made the following translation of what bears upon the subject, by which the accuracy of my conclusions can be tested.

After describing their passage across the eastern end of Lake Ontario, the substance of which has already been given, the narrative proceeds as follows :—

“ After going fourteen leagues in a southerly direction, towards the territories of the enemy, we reached the other side of the Lake, and the Indians concealed all their canoes in the woods near its bank. We travelled by land about four leagues, over a sandy plain, where I remarked a very beautiful and pleasant country, watered by many creeks and two small rivers, which emptied into the Lake. Besides these were many prairies, and smaller lakes, abounding in game. Beautiful forests and vines, and groves of chesnut trees, bearing a small but agreeable fruit, were also noticed.

“ All the canoes being thus concealed, we left the Lake, which is eighty leagues long and twenty-five broad, and

proceeded by land twenty-five or thirty leagues. During four days we crossed a number of streams, and a river issuing from a lake,* which empties into the Lake of the Entouhonorons.

"This lake, in which are beautiful islands, is twenty-five or thirty leagues in circumference, and is the place where the Iroquois catch their fish, of which there is great abundance.

"On the 9th of October, as our Indians were scouting, they met and captured eleven Iroquois who were on their way to their fishery, distant four leagues from their fort. The captives consisted of three men, four women, three boys, and a girl."

The savages commenced the usual torture of the prisoners by cutting off a finger of one of the women. Champlain rebuked the chief who was guilty of the act, and induced him to desist from further cruelty.

"On the 10th of October, at 3, P. M., we arrived before the fort of the enemy. Some skirmishing ensued among the Indians which frustrated our design of not discovering ourselves until the next morning. The impatience of our savages, and the desire they had of witnessing the effects of our fire-arms on the enemy, did not suffer them to wait. When I approached with my little detachment, we showed them what they had never before seen or heard. As soon as they saw us, and heard the balls whistling about their ears, they retired quietly into the fort, carrying with them their killed and wounded. We also fell back upon the main body, having five or six wounded, one of whom died."

The Indians now retired out of sight of the fort, and refused to listen to the advice of Champlain as to the best mode of conducting the siege. He continued to aid them with his men, and in imitation of the more ancient mode of warfare, planned a kind of moveable tower, sufficiently

* Oneida Lake and its outlet.

high when advanced to the fort to overlook the palisades. It was constructed of pieces of wood placed one upon another, and was finished in one night.

"The village," says Champlain, "was enclosed by four rows of large interlaced palisades, thirty feet high, near a body of unfailing water. Along these palisades the Iroquois had placed conductors to convey water to the outside, to extinguish fire. Galleries were constructed inside of the palisades, protected by a ball-proof parapet of wood, garnished with double pieces of wood.

"When the tower was finished, two hundred of the strongest men advanced it near to the palisades. I stationed four marksmen on its top, who were well protected from the stones and arrows which were discharged by the enemy."

The French soon drove the Iroquois from the galleries, but the undisciplined Hurons instead of setting fire to the palisades, as directed by Champlain, consumed the time in shouting at the enemy, and discharging harmless showers of arrows into the Fort. Without discipline and impatient of restraint, each one acted as his fancy pleased him. They placed the fire on the wrong side of the fort, so that it had no effect.

"When the fire had gone out, they began to pile wood against the palisades, but in such small quantities that it made no impression. The confusion was so great that nothing could be heard. I called out to them, and pointed out, as well as I could, the danger they incurred by their imprudent management, but they heard nothing by reason of the great noise which they made. Perceiving that I should break my head in calling, that my remonstrances were in vain, and that there were no means of remedying the disorder, I resolved to effect, with my own people, what could be done, and to fire upon those we could discover.

"In the meantime, the enemy profited by our disorder. They brought and threw water in such abundance, that

it poured in streams from the conductors, and extinguished the fire in a very short time. They continued, without cessation, to discharge flights of arrows, which fell on us like hail. Those who were on the tower, killed and wounded a great number.

“The battle lasted about three hours. Two of our chiefs, some headmen, and about fifteen others were wounded.”

The unsuccessful issue of the assault, induced the besiegers to think of retiring until they should be joined by a reinforcement of 500 men that was daily expected. Champlain was twice severely wounded with arrows, the first time in his leg, and the second in his knee.

They remained before the Onondaga fort until the 16th day of October, when, in opposition to the remonstrances of Champlain, and their chiefs, they raised the siege, and began their homeward march. Champlain being unable to walk, was placed in a basket of wickerwork, and so doubled up and fastened with cords, that he was unable to move. Thus bound and confined, he was carried by the Indians on their backs for several days. The Iroquois pursued them for half a league, in hopes of cutting off some stragglers, but their arrangements for the retreat were such that they suffered no loss. The wounded were placed in the centre, and the front, rear, and wings, were protected by chosen warriors.

When they arrived on the borders of Lake Ontario, they were rejoiced to find their canoes had not been discovered and broken up by the enemy.

Champlain was now desirous of returning to Quebec by way of the St. Lawrence, a route yet untraversed by the white man, but the Indians refused him a canoe and guides. He was thus compelled to accompany them home, and pass a long and dreary winter in the Huron country.

He did not reach Quebec until the following June,

where he was received as one risen from the grave,—the Indians having reported his death a long time previous.

Buffalo, March 2d, 1849.

Mr. MOORE then presented and read the following communication received from the Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, Mass., a corresponding member:—

EXTRACTS

From the diary of Hon. Samuel Sewall, Esq., a Member of the Board of Assistants of the Massachusetts Colony, from 1684 to 1686, and again from 1689 to 1692; of the Provincial Council from 1692 till his resignation in 1725; Judge of the Superior Court of the Province from 1692 till 1718, and Chief Justice from 1718 till his resignation, 1728; died at Boston, January 1, 1729–30, aged 78.

1689–90. Febr. 8 and 9th. Schenectady, a village 20 miles above Albany, destroy'd by y^e French; 60 men, women and children murder'd; children had y^r brains dash'd out; were surpris'd ab^t 11 or 12 a clock Saturday night, being divided and secure.

Friday, Feb. 21. *Charlest. Gen^l. Court* adjourns to y^e 12th March. Febr. 24, Monday, Gov^r Bradstreet and lady, Mr. Stoughton, Major Hutchinson and wife, Mr. Willard, Mr. Moodey and wife, Mis. Mather Maria, Mr. Allen and wife, Cous. Dumer and wife, Cous. Quinsey and wife, Mr. Cotton Mather, Mr. Tho. Brattle, who with Mother, wife and self made twenty, [din'd here;] Ma^l. [Marshal] Green waited: sat all well at y^e table. Mr. Cotton Mather return'd thanks in an excellent manner; sung part of y^e six and fiftieth psalm, in *Mr. Miles Smith's* version; 'Thou know'st how long I have from home'—to y^e end. Mr. Mather was minded to have y^t translation. I set it to Windsor tune. N. B. The bitterness in our cups was that y^e massacre at Schenectady by y^e French; y^e amazing news on't was by post brought to town *this day*. Gov^r Bradstreet brought

y^e papers and read ym before and after dinner ; at last Mr. Danforth, Major Richards, Major Gen^l. Winthrop, Col. Shrimpton, Mr. Addington came in, and dispatcht orders to y^e Majors to stand upon their guard ; to Capt. Price, sen^r Capt. in Salem Regiment. Just ab^t dinner time, *Mr. Nelson* comes in and gets me to subscribe 100 [£] to y^e *proposals ag^t y^e Fr.* I thought 'twas time to doe something now we're thus destroy'd by land too. Mr. Danforth looks very sorrowfully. Mr. Stoughton thinks best to prosecute vigorously y^e business ag^t y^e Eastern French.

[The Gen^l. Court had been adjourned Febr. 7th, to Charlestown, on account of the small pox in Boston. *Miles Smith*, Bishop of Gloucester, in the Reign of King James I., and author of the Preface to the present Translation of the Bible. "The new translation of the Bible was by King James his command ultimately committed to his," (Bishop Bilson's) "and Dr. Smith's, (Bishop of Gloucester) perusal, who put the completing hand theunto." Fuller's Worthies, Hantsire. The news of the catastrophe at Schenectady, it seems, was sixteen days on the way before it reached Boston. It would probably be conveyed there now in as many hours, or less. Mr. Nelson was, doubtless, the gentleman referred to in the following note in Hutchinson's History, vol. I. chap. iii. p. 376. "Mr. John Nelson, a young gentleman of Boston, at the head of the soldiery demanded the fort, (of Sir Edm^d Andros, in April, 1689,) the second time, and then the governor, (Sir Edm^d) "came down and surrendered himself and the fort." See also, p. 378, &c. The *proposals* were, doubtless, for the expedition against Port Royal, which was then contemplated, and which was soon after put in execution under Sir William Phips.—S. S.]

April 21, 1690. Mr. Stoughton and I set forward for New York. Tho. Mosely waited on him ; Joseph Cowell on me ; Mr. Cooper and others in company ; refresh'd at Roxbury, Billinges, [Billings's,] and from thence rid to Rehoboth ; lodg'd at y^e Bear, w^{ch} one Saunders keeps. Mr. Anger, [Rev. Samuel Angier, the minister,] sup'd with us. April 22. To Bristow ; visited *Mr. Saffin* by y^e way and Mrs. Saffin ; lodg'd at Capt. *Byfield's*. April 23. Persuaded *Major Walley* to goe with us ; went to Newport ; agreed with Tho. Brooks for his sloop at 12^s, [12s.] per diem. Lodg'd at Mr. Hedges. April 24. Set sail, leaving our *horses* and taking our *bridles* and *saddles*, in y^e sloop. April

26. Satterday ; got into Oyster Bay, y^e wind being contrary, and there anchored. April 27. Went ashore ; rid to Hempsted through Jerico, to hear *Mr. Hubbard*, but he was at York ; staid at Mr. Jackson's, read chapters, and Mr. Stoughton prayed excellently. April 28. Rid to Jamaica ; there din'd with Mr. Prudden, pastor of y^e church there. From thence to Brookland, (Brooklyn,) "where Mr. Edsal met us wth a file or 2 of troopers ; got to y^e ferry about 12 o'clock ; went over and din'd with y^e Gov^r [Leisler ;] lodg'd at Mr. Mariot's, but were so disturb'd that were overcome by y^e Governour's importunity and lodged at his house. *Major Gold and Mr. Pitkin met us there for Connecticut.* May 1. Rose before y^e sun some considerable time, that might ease my burdened mind in prayer. May 4. Sabbath. Went to y^e Dutch Church in y^e morn. ; sung y^e 69th Ps. 2d pause, from y^e 24th v. to end, w^{ch} Capt Lodowick taught me y^e evening before, and lent me his book, pointed to every syllable. At my lodging, Mr. Mariot's (fortook leave of y^e Gov^r on Saturday, not knowing but might sail.) Read, pray'd over, and sung the 25 Psalm, w^{ch} should have sung in course, if I had been at home y^s day, and is a Psalm extraordinarily fitted for me in my present distresses, and by w^{ch} I have rec'd comfort. Mr. Selyn's text, Philip 2. 12. Work out your own Salvation, &c. In y^e afternoon it rain'd hard, so staid at our quarters, read chapters, and I pray'd. Landlady desired to be present. May 5. Got on board our sloop, leaving Capt. Du Peyster's dinner ; wind sprung up fair, got well through Hell Gate, went ashore at Dr. Taylor's, near y^e White Stone, wooded and water'd. Sail'd again with a fair wind. On Wednesday morn., May 7th, there was a fogg, w^{ch} put us to our shifts, not knowing w^{ch} way to sail ; but it pleased God to clear y^e air so as we saw our course, Block Island, Point Judith, and got in about noon, being y^r election day. Gov^r Bull [had] furnish'd us with beds for y^e voyage. Din'd at Mr. Hedge's. Henry Bull chosen Gov^r. Major Green, of Warwick, Dep^t Gov^r ; rid to Bristow ; lodg'd at Capt-

Byfield's. May 8. Rid to Billinge's, where *Mr. Lee* met us in his way homeward, gave an acc^o of y^e wellfare of my family, having din'd with my mother [in law] and wife, at Cous. Dummer's. Pray'd^r with us. May 9. Friday. Rid to Dedham and there refresh'd, so home by 12 or thereabouts. Visited *Mr. Eliot and Mr. Walters* by y^e way. Mr. Stoughton and I waited on y^e Gov^r. and I on y^e Council, wth Gov^r Leisler's Letter. Found my family all well, save Sam^{ls} sore in's neck, and Hannah droops as tho' would have y^e small pocks. N. I have had great heaviness on my Spirit before, and in this journey, and I resolved, if it pleased God to bring me to my family again, I would endeavor to serve Him better in self-denial, fruitfulness, not pleasing men; open conversation, not being solicitous to seem in some indifferent things what I was not, or at least to conceal what I was; endeavouring to goe and come at God's call and not otherwise; labouring more constantly and throwly to examin myself before sitting down to y^e Lord's table. Now the Lord God of his infinite Grace help me to perform my vows, and give me a filial fear of Himself, and save me from y^e fear of man that brings a snare.

[What public object Messrs. Stoughton and Sewall had in view in undertaking this journey, does not distinctly appear. Probably it had some connection with the plan then projected in Massachusetts, of sending, with the aid of Connecticut and New York, a body of troops into Canada, against Montreal, by *land*, to cause a diversion of the French forces, while Sir William Phips should go against Quebec by *sea*. See Hutchinson's Hist., vol. I. ch. iii. p. 399. Boston, 1764. See, also, below. *Saffin*: Hon. John Saffin, afterwards a Judge of the Superior Court. *Byfield*: Hon. Nathaniel Byfield, afterwards of the Council, Judge of Admiralty, &c. *Major Walley*: Hon. Jno. Walley, afterward Judge of the Superior Court. *Mr. Hubbard*, *Rev. Joshua Hobart*, *Mr. Lee*: Rev. Samuel Lee, of Bristol. *Mr. Eliot and Mr. Walters*: Rev. Jno. Eliot and Rev. Nehemiah Walter, his colleague, of Roxbury.—S. S.]

1690. May 24th. News is brought of Capt. Nicholson being come to his governm^t at Virginia, and Gov^r Slaughter to New York; first comes by water; Mr. Arnold, y^e keeper, brings y^e 2d by land." [A premature report.]

1690. Satterday, June 14. Have all my family together at prayer, w^{ch} has not been for many weeks before. Mr. Danforth, Mr. Russel, Mr. Hawthorn, Major Hutchinson, S. Sewall and Mr. Corvin, subscribe for y^e Albany Expedition, complaint being made that the Council's not subscribing much hindered others.

1690. August 23. Publick fast. Letters are brought to y^e Gov^r informing that y^e Maquaws failing to join y^e Christians at Wooden Creek, ab^t 100 miles above Albany, they were coming back again; w^{ch} puts a great damp upon us here, to think y^t our fleet should be disappointed of y^e expected aid.

Friday, Nov. 8, 1690. Read Gov^r Leisler's extream sharp letter. [Probably the same as that given in a note in Gov^r Hutchinson's Hist., vol. I. ch. iii. p. 400, dated Sept. 15, 1690.]

1691. March 28, 1691. A post comes to town from N. York, and brings a letter from Henry Slaughter, Gov^r there, who arrived y^e 19th instⁿ on Thursday. Messenger tells us y^t on Tuesday and Wednesday before Capt. Leisler fired upon y^e town and killed six persons; some went to fire a great gun at y^e fort, and by accident five persons were slain, of whom MacGregory was one. On Friday y^e fort was surrendered, out of which 400 marched; Col. Bayard took out of prison, and Capt. Leisler put in his room, and Bayard's chain put on's [Leisler's] legg. Gov^r had 6 weeks passage from Barmudas, so y^t some began to think he might have been cast away.

May 20th. Election day, &c. &c.

1691. May 21. Dep. Gov^r Maj^r Gen^l and I went to speak to Mr. Stoughton, desiring him to accept of y^e place he is call'd to. I bought two answers of [to] ch. of E. address of Mr. Wilkin, and gave Mr. Stoughton one. Major Pike, myself, Matthew Jnⁿson, Sam^l Partrigg, and Joseph, are a committee to consider how money may be got in for present exigencies. Just as was at our gate with y^m and a crowd of other people, ab^t 7 o'clock, Ben. [Harn?]

comes to me, and tells that *Capt. Leisler and Mr. Milburn were executed last Satterday*; that Mr. Faneuil brought y^e news; whereas most were pleasing themselves that there was like to be no such thing, and that Gov^r Slaughter began to think him an honest man, and entertain him at his table.

1691. Wednesday, Aug^t. 5th. The death of Gov^r. Slaughter is talk'd of through y^e town. News came last night or this morning. *Capt. Scottow* told it here as was at breakfast with *Mr. Torrey* and me. Cousin *David Hobart* here.

[*Capt. Joshua Scottow*,] [*Rev. Sam^l Torrey, of Weymouth*,] [of Hingham, son of Rev. Peter Hobart, brother of Rev. Nehemiah, of Newton, of Rev. Joshua, of Long Island, &c. &c.—S. S.]

EXTRACTS FROM HIS "LETTER BOOK," FOLIO.

X. 29, 1690. *To Mr. Increase Mather*, [then in London, about y^e new charter,] p^r *Mr. Winthrop's Ketch, sail'd Jan^y 9, 1690-1.*

When the French injuries were objected to Count Frontenack by ours at Canada, his answer was, that we were all *one* people; so if Albany or Hartford provoke them, they hold it just to fall on Massachusetts, Plim^o, Rhode Island, or any other English plantation. In time of distress, the Massachusetts are chiefly depended on for help, and are under a necessity of doing their uttermost; bec. whatever port or frontier town the enemy enters at, his design is to goe thorow y^e land, and y^e loss of one place redounds to the whole. But now they are at their liberty, whether they will doe any thing or no towards defraying the necessary charge we are at in defending the common Interests of the Crown. Upon which account it seems necessary that in y^e most convenient way as can be procured, these lesser governments be firmly compacted together in one. From what we have felt last year, and fear may return upon us with more distressing

circumstances this Winter and the next Spring, you will conclude that two or three Frigotts will be needed for our Defence ; one at Martha's Vinyard Sound, another at Nantasket, and a third at Portsmouth, that River being of much importance, and Wells y^e uttermost Settlement of the English Eastward. Here is a project on foot of passing Bills, &c. You will hear various Reports of Sir William Phips. I have discoursed with all sorts, and find that neither Activity nor Courage were wanting him and y^e form of the attack was agreed on by y^e Council of War.

Aug^t. 4, 1701. Writt to Mr. Abraham Dupeister at New York, inclosing Mr. Belchar, Pemberton, and Willard's Sermons ; Pray'd him to convey Mr. Vreeman's Dictionary and Grammar to him w^{ch} I send p^r Lucas Kerstead.

Letter to Mr. Vreeman, of Scenectady, informing him of y^e Cambridge Dictionary, Grammar and Confession of Faith [in Indian ?] y^t might examin and see, if there were any affinity between y^r Indians and ours in y^r Language ; inclosed, "*Joseph sold* [a small work of his own against slavery,] $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen verses opening y^e 18th Century, [of wh. copies still extant.] Capt. Davis conveys my Letters.

To Abraham Du Peister, Esq^r, at New York, Dec^r 9, 1701. Sir, I have enclosed a Bill of Exchange and Letter of Advice from Mr. Thomas Palmer, here in Town, drawn on Mr. Wm. Janeway, Merch^t, in New York, for forty pounds of your money ; Which please to receive, and pay to Mr. B. Freeman, (I know not his Christian name,) Pastor of Scenectady, for his labours in Gospellizing the Indians. When you have received it, advise me of it, in doing which you

" will oblige, Sir, Your humble Serv^t,

" My Service to Mr. Freeman."

" S. S."

[This Letter, probably written by Judge S., as one of the Commissioners of the London Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for many years their Secretary and Treasurer here.—S. S.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, APRIL 3, 1849.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. J. R. BARTLETT,

Resolved, That the reading of the monthly reports of the Secretaries, Treasurer and Librarian be postponed to the next meeting.

Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a report on the nominations which had been referred to that committee, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected :

HONORARY MEMBER.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

THOMAS H. HUBBARD,	Utica, N. Y.
Prof. CHARLES D. CLEVELAND,	Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVID PRENTICE, LL. D.,	Oneida, N. Y.
SAMUEL BRADLEY,	Saco, Me.
THOMAS S. MITCHELL,	Philadelphia, Pa.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

WM. F. CATTERFIELD,	JONATHAN THORNE,
REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D.,	FRANK WILLS,
LEONARD SCOTT,	EDWARD MOONEY,
ORSON KELLOGG,	HENRY A. HURLBURT,
REV. ALONZO GRAY.	

The Vice President, Mr. BRADISH, presented to the Society a communication from the Common Council of the city, transmitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to comply with the prayer of the memorial of the New York Historical Society, to print the unpublished proceedings of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the said New York Historical Society be, and it is hereby granted leave to consult, and make such extracts from, the early records and unpublished minutes of the Common Council, at such time and in such manner, as may be desirable to said Society; and that the clerk of the Common Council be, and he is hereby, directed and requested to afford every facility to said Society for such purpose.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 19, 1849.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, February 26, 1849.

Approved by the Mayor, March 9, 1849."

Mr. Bradish then remarked—In presenting to the Society this communication from the Common Council of the city, I am requested by the Executive Committee to state, for the information of the Society, the action of that committee, and its results, so far as ascertained, in regard to two important subjects referred to the Committee by the Society at its meeting in January last.

It will be recollected by the Society that, at the meeting alluded to, the Executive Committee were directed

to prepare, and cause to be presented to the Legislature of the State, a memorial, praying the publication of the the Brodhead and other documents, in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, relating to the colonial history of the State; and also a memorial to the Common Council of this city, praying the publication of their unpublished proceedings, from the first incorporation of the city.

The common object of these two memorials was, not only to render more accessible and available to the public at large the interesting documents and records to which they respectively related, but, by multiplying their copies, to diminish the danger of their total loss by fire or other accident, to which they are now exposed, and thus to perpetuate the existence of these invaluable materials of history.

These memorials were accordingly prepared by the committee, and were presented to the bodies to which they were respectively addressed. In conformity with the prayer of the first, addressed to the Legislature, a bill has already passed the Senate, with a prospect of its becoming a law, authorizing the preparation and publication of an edition of 5,000 copies of the documents in question, under the direction of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller. Should this be consummated, as is now confidently hoped, the immediate object of this Society in this regard will be attained; and its original purpose, in asking the collection of these documents, finally and fully realized.

The memorial to the Common Council was presented to the Board of Aldermen by its President, the Hon. Morris Franklin, to whose obliging care it had been confided for that purpose. The memorial was respectfully received by the Board, and referred to its Standing Committee on Arts, Science and Schools. That committee gave to the subject of the memorial a careful considera-

tion. They duly appreciated and fully acknowledged its importance; but, in view of the present condition of the City Treasury, and the expense which the granting of the prayer of the memorial would involve, they reported against it; whereupon the resolutions were passed, which have just been presented to the Society.

It will thus be perceived that these resolutions, while they very courteously offer to this Society free access to the records of the unpublished proceedings in question, either for the purpose of consultation, or of taking extracts therefrom, they yet leave wholly unaccomplished the great public object contemplated in the memorial of this Society, and for which that memorial prayed, viz., such a multiplication of the copies of these records as would bring them within the reach of the public generally, and assure their perpetuity by removing them from the danger to which the single existing copy is now exposed. The magnitude and importance of this object will be made manifest by a concise statement of facts.

The records of the proceedings in question comprise about eighty volumes in manuscript, of foolscap size, and containing from 300 to 500 pages each. They embrace a period of one hundred and eighty-four years, commencing with the year 1647, and extending to 1831, when the present amended charter went into operation. Within this period cluster many of the most interesting events in the history of our City, State and country. Within this period the City and State passed from the government of Holland to that of Great Britain; and again from a condition of colonial dependence, to that of an independent sovereign State. The confederation of States was formed, the Federal Constitution adopted, and the union thereby consolidated. The Constitutions of this State of 1777 and 1821 were adopted. The city received its first act of incorporation, its subsequent

Royal Charters of 1686, 1708 and 1730, and its present legislative amended Charter of 1830.

With many of these events the local legislation of the city, and other proceedings of its Councils, were intimately connected. With its repeated change of allegiance, and under its act of incorporation and successive charters, new municipal organizations took place, and new forms were given to the proceedings of our city government. The age and language of the Burgomasters and Schepens gave place to the rule, language and institutions of their Anglo Saxon conquerors ; and these, in turn, were replaced by the constitutional power and legal forms of the present day.

Of all these interesting proceedings and local legislation a single manuscript record only exists. But even from this while it continues, we should be enabled to construct a continuous and perfect history of our city government, from its first establishment to the present time. But this single record lost, and two centuries of that history would go with it ; and, for the future, would become, if not utterly blank, at least as fabulous as the legendary history of infant Rome, and as shadowy as that of the native Manhattoes, whom Hendrick Hudson here dispossessed.

The deep interest of this subject to the present, and its vast importance to the future, are such as not only to justify, but require that this great public object should not be abandoned so long as a possibility of its accomplishment, even in a modified or approximate form, remains. A time more auspicious for this may yet come, and may perhaps be near at hand. The condition of the city treasury may improve, and its means, properly applicable to this purpose of great and general interest, become more abundant.

In this hope, I trust that some member of the Society,

who may sympathize with me in feeling, and agree with me in views upon this subject, will prepare and present for the consideration of the Society—first, a resolution expressive of the sense and tendering the due acknowledgments of the Society to the Common Council for their courteous resolution, and the privileges therein accorded to this Society in regard to the records in question; and also a resolution re-committing this subject to the Executive Committee, with power, to renew the application of the Society to the Common Council, at such time, and in the same, or such modified form, as the committee may deem proper and expedient, and as, in their judgment, shall be most likely to accomplish its object.

On motion of Mr. W. CHAUNCEY, it was,

Resolved, That the report of the Executive Committee, and the subject of renewing the application to the Common Council for the publication of a portion, or the whole of the unpublished records of their honorable body, be re-committed to the same committee with power.

On motion of Mr. SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,

Resolved, That the thanks of the New York Historical Society be presented to the honorable the Common Council of this City, for the liberal and courteous manner in which leave has been granted to this Society to consult and make extracts from the early records and unpublished minutes of the said Common Council.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the respective boards of the said body.

Mr. NATHAN BURCHARD, of Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., then read a paper, entitled “Tionuniot, or Oneida Stone, and the Remains of Indian Antiquities in its vicinity.”

On motion of Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Burchard, for the paper read before them this

evening, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the archives of the Society.

Mr. R. CARY LONG then read the following paper :

THE ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE OF AMERICA.

ITS HISTORICAL VALUE AND PARALLELISM OF DEVELOPMENT, WITH THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE OLD WORLD.

The day has passed when the mere narrative of the time that has been, the documentary written testimony of events, will alone be called History. The world already asks of the historian more than detailed facts. All these Philosophies of History—all this deep reading of the tendencies of things—all this connexion of the present to the past by a serial chain, the one being the necessary development of the other—the idea itself of continuous progress in the affairs of humanity, now insisted upon,—all these are proofs that the **HOW** of history is becoming more important than the **WHAT**, and the **WHAT** more desirable than the **WHO**. History at present, to be accepted as such, must be the **TRUTH** of the **PAST**.

History is not therefore to be considered as contained only in documents, in actual writing—still less in traditions and oral accounts. In all these forms truths may be contained, but they are not all absolute Truth itself. The early history of all nations runs to a fabulous era, where, far diminished in the distant horizon, clouds and mountains, sea and sky, are blended together and readily confounded with each other. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," is as true of the human race as of the human being. These primitive narrations sometimes embody real events, sometimes are merely allegorical, and some of the most beloved of our early beliefs have been summarily placed in the latter category by the hand of the more severe historian. Romulus and his nurse ; the story of the shield that fell from Heaven ; the heroic call of Quin-

tus Curtius—have all been transferred from the historic page to that of fable. Nevertheless, the red blood of the she-wolf glows through all Roman history, and the pure self-dedicating patriotism of Curtius irradiates the darkness of that far-off time, and shows to us the secret of the glory and the strength of Rome. The wisdom that made such semblances to preserve realities beams throughout all Roman law and ordinance; the fable answered its purpose, it has preserved the spirit of the Age, and is as valuable as if actually the truth. In fact it is more so to us, for, if literally true, these narratives would destroy our chief interest in history, its consecutive human interest. It would be but the chronicle of demi-gods, or giants, with whom we could have no sympathy, for we are but men.

Most fortunately for this consecutive human value, when documentary history enters the realm of shadows—when words become the forms of fable, or reality indeterminate, we are not left without a most sure testimony. If the far-off Past has not always been able to write its name, it has made its mark. Its stony autographs loom out largely upon the page of time. Egypt has piled hers in the Pyramids; India has quaintly carved hers in the rocks of Ellora; Greece has delicately shapen hers, in a form of ever-living beauty, upon the Acropolis; Rome has rounded hers, in magnificent proportions, in the dome of the Pantheon; and the Middle Ages have “illuminated” their signature with those heaven reaching coruscations of Art, the Gothic Cathedrals.

Geology, dealing with the earth by its structure, teaches us the principle of stratification by deposit, every stratum containing the impress of the life that was contemporary with it. These strata have certain laws of succession by which we can determine that which precedes and that which follows, no matter at what height, or depth, we find them. In geology, therefore, we find the history of the earth, the truth of the natural part. So it is with the

architectural remains, the stony shapes into which the living principles of every age have subsided. In them, the life form is expressed, its shape is imaged, its mode of existence is laid bare. In the Monuments of the Past we have the human deposite of the Ages, the truth of the historical Past. Architecture, in this view, is the geology of humanity. Ceasing its testimony at the present surface of the globe, geology tells nothing of that subsequent history which commences with the existence of man. Here, Architecture resumes the thread of the narrative, and bears witness of that compound existence to which it owes its origin. Like man, composed of crude, earthy materials, the very "dust of the ground," yet, like him, it stands elevated and fixed above the surface of the earth. Its form and lineaments image Divine things, and its hard, stony nature is pervaded and vivified by man's hopes and aspirations after a higher and more spiritual mode of existence.

From the forms of architectural remains we get at that life, that how, which history is racked to confess. That consecutiveness, which is dimly descried in documents, in Architecture is apparent; that human progress, in which all believe, but which so few show forth distinctly, is beautifully narrated by the Monumental series. The human stratifications show the relation of every age to that which preceded and that which followed; the primitive is in the secondary, and both are compounded in the tertiary eras of time. The genius of the Past stands revealed to us in a succession of architectural formations which succeed each other in regular series. While Egypt builds pyramids, other nations of the globe are not shaping domes; while Greece erects the columns around her shrines, her contemporaries are no where building spires. The pyramid, jutting forth in Egypt, like the primitive granite among the mountain pines, underlies all of these subsequent architectural developments. The succession of

these architectural forms produces a complete chain, which carries man's history and his manifestations into regions of time where the pen of the historian trembles to penetrate. Give but a link of this chain, and the archæologist can assign its place in the whole series, with the same exactness as the geologist determines the chronological era of the fossil by its peculiar strata.

This architectonic ethnography, whereby the interior quality of a people, the character of their institutions, and the era of their existence are discernable, it will be my endeavor, this evening, to apply to the solving of the great historic problem of the present day, namely: when, and by what kind of people was ancient America inhabited; what is their place in the Past; what consecutiveness is there in their development. On these questions theories have been abundant, and there is wide room for them. It is my desire to show, that in their architectural remains the answers are discoverable. The dumb Ages beckon to us from the tops of the pyramids, and imploringly point to the handwriting on the walls at Palenque and Copan. As yet, no Daniel has appeared to interpret their hidden histories. But the architecture of the very walls themselves has its meaning, its history. This we wish to interpret, and it is from this, the water mark in the paper of the manuscript, that possibly,

“Mankind may yet contrive to snatch a certainty.”

When we look back upon the early condition of man, we are met by two theories, one of which places him in a savage and ignorant condition, and the other in a highly cultivated one. Both of these cannot be true, and yet the two theories are, in a degree, reconcilable. We may imagine that, in their higher faculties, their religious perceptions, their insight into nature, and its symbolic value as the expression of the Divine attributes, the early men of our race were in a condition which we have not yet re-attained,

whilst in the development of such sciences and arts as belong to our more external nature, we, of the present day, far exceed the most ancient times. Mythology, and its far-off spring, Poetry; religious Ritual; sacred Architecture; and the knowledge of symbolic forms, we find to be flourishing in antiquity, in a manner disproportionate to those arts and sciences which relate more to our physical nature. As lower things, however, are derived from higher, and not higher from lower, the earliest men may be said to have possessed the germs from which all subsequent civilization has been developed.

The first striking event in the history of the human race, must have been the first death, the passing away, bodily, of one of the family of Man. Our imagination, if we allow it to carry us back to this primeval catastrophe, must picture to us the strange sensation of the living, looking, for the first time, upon the stiffened limb, the glazed eye, the motionless form of the dead. If we couple this feeling with the belief which must have existed in the minds of the earliest men, whether from simple perception or direct revelation, that the being, thus gone from their midst, still subsisted in a new, living, and spiritual mode, we shall have before us the same idea as was then most prominently presented, namely: the idea of immortality impressed by the presence of mortality; of life seen through death; of the invisible world brought near by fact; here being the body of one who is known to be alive, yet whose new state of existence is invisible.

We come next to the disposal of the body, the burial of the dead. It is universally conceded, that the placing of the body level on the ground, and heaping up the earth into a mound over it, preceded every other mode of burial. This grave then, this earthy mound, is a memento connected with two worlds; it is that which, by direct association, brings together in the mind the Visible and the Invisible, the Past and the Future, the present state of be-

ing and that which is to come, the Actual and the Possible.

As generation after generation was gathered to its fathers, as the whole of the living world looked upwards to the growing mound, the continent of their whole history, the symbol, both of the Past and the Future, religious feeling would increase the sacredness of the spot, until the mound, rising with every fresh deposit, would come to be a high, a holy place, and be chosen as the fittest point at which to worship. The early men of the world would thus find, in the mound, the direct expression of the idea of Immortality. Let then a race be dispersed ; the first hill-top becomes to them an altar, and their effort would be towards an imperishable mound, where they and their children might be gathered together, fearing, neither the waters of a flood nor the defacing hand of time, and to which, should they or their children be again scattered by some powerful motive, return would still be possible by their descendants. Such an endeavor would find its realization in the first durable pyramid, the artistic symbol of the original mound.

It is thus that we arrive at a motive sufficient for these pyramidal structures, and a perception of their religious value. Human nature, true to its original instincts, still hallows in its inmost feelings the simple mound over a beloved form, and the holiest places on the earth are Jerusalem and Mecca. The highest thoughts of immortality circle around the monuments of the departed ; the angel of the Resurrection still speaks from the Sepulchre. Such is the exoteric reason for supposing that pyramids precede every other form of religious edifice. We are aware that there is an esoteric reason for the use of the pyramidal form for a temple which might have caused hills, mountains, or high places to be used as suitable spots for religious worship before any actual pyramid was built ; still the invariable connection of this form of building with the

idea of sepulchre, as well as temple, has induced us to consider only, in this place, the exoteric grounds for its use. History and Architecture agree in this, that pyramids are the oldest monuments in the world. Traces of Tumuli, in the perishable earthy state, are found everywhere over the habitable globe, and, in the secondary state, cased with regularly constructed masonry, they become Pyramids.

The pyramid, therefore, is the type form of a sacred place, and, even after other forms of building had been introduced, the pyramid, for this reason, was retained. Though it ceased to be a Temple, it still continued to be built as a Tomb, the pyramidal form, only, being preserved in the new temples for its symbolic sense. So deeply fixed, indeed, is this primitive form in architecture, that it has never been abandoned, but appears in all the series of architectural phases, from the first to the last. It underlies and interpenetrates them all, and shows itself throughout all time, however remote. Like the primitive granite that juts out, in all its nakedness, from the tops of the everlasting hills, or, minutely divided, reappears as the prime ingredient in the soil of the valley, so the pyramidal form, starting from its first pure exhibition in the pyramid, reappears in the outline of the Egyptian Temple, the Propylon and the Obelisk; in the Hindoo, Japanese, and Chinese Pagodas; in the outline of the Greek column and the pediment of the Greek Temples; and, though overruled for awhile by the domineering genius of the arch, like the religious principle itself by the sensual life of the corresponding era, the days of the Roman empire, it breaks forth again, with strange re-juvenescence, in every line and tendency of the Gothic, rising again, like a Titan refreshed from his slumber, with new daring to scale the heavens.

It is to the pyramids of this country, therefore, that we

must look, with most particular interest, in any attempt to determine the relative antiquity of its monuments.

From what nation, and at what period this country was peopled, has been, from the time of its discovery by Columbus to the present day, the ethnological problem of philosophers. Its architectural remains, as we have already intimated, furnish towards its satisfactory solution the following clue.

It is contradictory to all architectural evidence to imagine any emigration to this country, subsequent to the religious—pyramidal—building—architectural era of the Eastern world, that is, within the properly called Historic Era. *No colony re-produces in its monuments an antiquity prior to that of the time and country whence it came.* On the contrary, every emigration has hastened the progress of architecture, has given it new impulses, and produced in it new forms and phases, corresponding to the improved state of the people in the new country. No colony from the Eastern world, since the Historic era, ever built pyramids.

The existence in the Eastern world, in the pyramid-building age, of different races of people, yet of similar genius, and with similar religious ideas, presents no difficulties when we see on the sacred page, at a much later period of time, Abraham, Pharaoh, and Joseph, commingling without any apparent diversity of religious faith. There is no question about difference of worship between the King of Egypt and his steward. Even Abraham, after his calling, receives the blessing of Melchizedek, who also “was the priest of the Most High God.” Many other facts might be adduced to show the universal prevalence, at an early age of the world, of a common religious belief, extending throughout all the inhabitable portions of the globe, in possession of similar traditions, of similar symbols, and alike worshipping the Deity, under various names and attributes. The universality then of pyramids would

only require that this condition of the human race, at this period, which constituted the pyramid-building age, should be as widely extended as these monuments themselves. It requires an enlarged area of the primitive state of man; it fixes no particular epoch; it insists on no necessarily great remoteness, except a period before the commencement of positive history.

Under this supposition, imagine a race on this continent, cut off from all intercourse with those of the other, by a series of changes in the condition of the earth's surface, either gradually, or suddenly produced, and we have the necessary early condition of the Aborigines. They start from the same date as the pyramid builders on the other side of the ocean; not of the pyramids of the time of Cheops, but of that "elder time," where the masonry was first practised that constructed, with such scientific accuracy, the gigantic monuments of Gizeh. With similar traditions, similar symbols, and a worship of the Deity under similar attributes, they are here to be left to a separate development from that which is to proceed on the Eastern Continent, though under widely different circumstances. Here, the development is to be isolated and among homogeneous elements, whilst in the East it is to be aided and modified by the calling of Abraham; the selection of one race to be the depositories of Divine Truth, the executive of the Divine Will. The formation of the Jewish Church, in which church certain rites were to be fixed by imperishable law, was a virtual abandonment of all other nations to change and degeneracy. Hence a more rapid development of existence, aided by intermingling of races and greater diversity of character, in which causes the people of this continent would not participate; hence too, architectural changes, which follow and represent successive states of humanity, must have progressed with greater rapidity in the Eastern than in the Western world.

If therefore, by following the course of architectural manifestations in the old world, we can find its law of progress, by applying this law to the ancient Monuments of America, we will be enabled to show the consecutiveness and trace the progress of its Architecture. From the connexion of the Eastern Continent with the Sacred Scriptures ; the preservation of its traditions ; the remote period to which history, considered authentic, goes back ; the great number and preservation of its monuments ; the extent and accuracy with which these have been delineated ; from all these sources we are enabled to determine, with considerable certainty, the law of architectural progress. Our object will be to exhibit some of the principal features of this consecutiveness in the architecture of both hemispheres, showing a most singular parallelism of progress in it in both worlds, with an idiosyncrasy of character in that of America which marks it as an indigenous development.

Our attention will of course be first directed to the Pyramid. On this continent, as on the other, this was the first form of building, and, judging by analogy, and according to this theory of a primitive separation, the earliest manifestations in both Hemispheres were synchronous. Nowhere, however, in the Eastern world, did the pyramid building last so long, or run through such a variety of phases, as with the western branch of the human family. The pyramid, in fact, reappears in their architecture at its latest period, and shows the isolated, religious, and conservative character of the race. From the primitive mound down to its last expression in the Teocallis, the pyramid pervades their architecture, and shows its un-mixed genealogy.

The principal kind of pyramids and pyramidal structures belonging to this continent are represented in the accompanying drawings. These I propose to classify as follows, viz :

FIRST. The pyramid simple, rising gradually to an apex.

In drawing No. 1, (Plate I.,) I have represented one of these pyramids taken from Casteñada's sketches. The upper portion above the mark is a restoration, made by prolonging the four faces upwards. The surface of this pyramid is smooth, as in the pyramids of Egypt, though produced by a strong binding coat of stucco, or cement, laid upon coarse rubble masonry. This appears to have been the usual mode of construction in the sloping surfaces of the pyramids in this country. In this respect, they differ from those of Egypt, which had stone casings, brought to a plain surface with great accuracy.

In drawing No. 2, (Plate I.,) I have given a section of this same pyramid, to show the inclination of its sides to the horizon, in which this and all the pyramids of America differ from those in Egypt. Here the angle of inclination with the base line is 65 degrees. The great pyramids of Egypt are all constructed, with the most trifling variation, upon the same angle of inclination, which with them is $51^{\circ} 20'$, the variation in twelve of the principal ones being only $1^{\circ} 20'$. This constant reproduction of the same angle shows an evident intention in the builders to conform to one standard, and the angle of $51^{\circ} 20'$, thus observed, is supposed by Mr. Ferguson, the latest writer on the subject, to have arisen from the circle, in Egypt, having been divided into seven equal parts, each of which will present an angle of $51^{\circ} 26'$ nearly, a close approximation to the average of the pyramids.

In drawing No. 3, (Plate I.,) I have given a section of the great pyramid at Gizeh, so that this difference in inclination may be seen by comparison. It will also be perceived, that in the situation of the sepulchral chamber, which both contain, there is also a difference in position. The situation of the tomb in No. 1, coincides with that in the Terrace pyramid of Sakkara, to which we shall refer

presently, in being on a level with, or sunk below, the ground line, and reached by horizontal passages from beyond the base of the pyramid.

SECOND. The Terrace pyramid, or pyramid falling off by stages or terraces, generally in five.

In drawing No. 4, (Plate II.,) I have shown one of the Terrace pyramids, taken also from one of Casteñada's sketches. The steps by which the top terrace was reached are here shown; these were sometimes on all four sides. In this instance, the faces of the pyramid were built in regular courses of dressed stone, without the addition of stucco. This example has but three terraces, but five were more usual, and, in some cases, even eight terraces were employed.

In drawing No. 5, (Plate II.,) I have represented a section of this same pyramid, exhibiting the manner in which the steps were built up against the side.

Drawing No. 6. (Plate II.,) represents a section of a similar Terrace pyramid in Egypt, the only one discovered there. This is at Sakkara, and is one of a group of simple pyramids. The sepulchral chamber in this pyramid was, as is represented, below the ground line, and was reached by several passages, all having their outlet beyond the base; one of these is here given.

Thus, there is presented at the very first start, such differences, even in the simplest monuments and the earliest, as prevent the supposition of one being the reproduction of the other, whilst the resemblances are sufficient to carry back the lineage of the two to a common period when this form was the first architectural expression of the same idea. We shall see, as we progress, how this same likeness and this same difference also constantly present themselves in later developments.

Drawing No. 7, (Plate III.,) represents another and more enriched form of the Terrace pyramid. This is the Terrace pyramid at Papantla, as given by Nebel. Here a

considerable effort at design is manifest, shown in the cornices and panelings of each face, and the double flight of steps ascending to the top terrace. This was also stuccoed, and there is evidence of its having been richly painted, or polychromatized, as the term now is.

The size of these pyramidal structures is as remarkable as their great number; the dimensions in some far exceeding those in the old world, which have been looked upon as marvels of constructive effort. This terrace pyramid of Papantla, for instance, had a base of 120 feet square, by a height of 90 feet, nearly, and was built entirely of stone, in the most careful manner. The great terrace pyramid of Cholula, on the top platform of which now stands the Church of our Lady de los Remedios, had a base of 1440 feet by 177 feet in height, and its solid contents are more than double those of the great pyramid at Gizeh.

THIRD. The Temple Pyramid. Here the pyramid has interior structural arrangement, and becomes in itself a temple.

In drawing No. 8, (Plate III.,) an example of this kind of pyramid is given, being the Temple Pyramid at Xochicalco. Drawing No. 9, (Plate IV.,) is another representation of this pyramid, both being restorations. To these we shall again refer.

FOURTH. The Pyramid Temple. Here the pyramid terminates in a building, house, or temple, for the worship of the Divinity. The pyramid, both simple and terraced, in this variety is combined with a later form of development in the surmounting building, of which we shall speak hereafter; the pyramid, in fact, is but the pedestal on which the temple stands.

In drawing No. 10, (Plate V.,) is represented one of these Pyramid Temples, being one of those at Palenque, as given by Mr. Catherwood.

FIFTH. The Teocalli. This is the last expression of the

Pyramid. Here, the elevated terrace is the main object and the mode of ascending to it on the angle, requiring the four sides of each terrace to be traversed in order to reach the top, indicates new requirements, attendant on a change in the mode of worship. Of this we shall speak hereafter.

Drawing No. 11, (Plate V.,) exhibits a perspective sketch of the Teocalli at Mexico, as given by Clavigero, though here represented from a lower point of sight. Clavigero, in his representation, which is proportioned to meet the requirements of Torquemada's description, has given a restoration of the towers, in a style for which, he admits, he has no authority. As we cannot suppose them ever to have presented such an appearance as he has drawn, so utterly unlike all the other known details of this ancient architecture, the towers are here merely indexed in the simplest manner, to show their relative size and position, without any attempt at restoration.

Such are the varieties of the Pyramid, both simple and combined with other and later forms. There are other structures in which the pyramidal form appears but in subordination to other overpowering elements of architectural design. These will be noticed in considering the periods of Art to which they belong. The earliest of these varieties, the Pyramid simple, and the Terrace Pyramid, correspond, as we have shown, to structures of the same kind in Egypt, and in other seats of civilization. The Pyramids of Gizeh are simple pyramids of the first class, and the Terrace Pyramid at Sakkara is of the second. The Temple Pyramid, the Pyramid Temple, and the Teocalli, are varieties peculiar to this continent, and show the longer continuance of the pyramidal form in its architecture, giving it a unity of aspect which the various developments in the Old world do not possess.

Among a people situated as we suppose the early inhabitants of this country to have been, the peculiar feature

in their progression, is the continuity of the same race in the same country, uninterrupted, uninfluenced by any foreign element. This would cause a constant reproduction in their architecture of the primitive or pyramidal form, which they would not leave behind them, as in the case of emigration, but which, ever present with them, would reappear continually in combination with other forms originating at later periods. The Pyramids, their most ancient altars, alike "the ashes of their fathers and the temple of their gods," would be too venerable in their primitive form ever to be entirely departed from, too visible in their vastness ever to become obsolete. Their outline would thus be combined with later developments, and structures would be erected combining both earliest and latest elements. The crowning temples on their pyramids might be the work of a generation widely separated in time from that which laid the simple masonry of its pedestal, although both temple and pyramid may have been built at the same time, combining in its aspect, a present and a past period of Art. An equal dilapidation now is no proof of equal antiquity in the two portions, for the Pyramid may have been religiously maintained in order up to the time of the Temple building.

What length of time was required for these successive manifestations we cannot say. They are instanced to show that there was such a succession, for it would be contrary to all analogy of architectural progress, to suppose that these varieties of structure were simultaneous in origin. "What can we reason from but what we know?" We see the ages through which Architecture struggled in the Old world from the Pyramid to the Temple form. Fifteen hundred years are assigned as the interval from the Great Pyramids of Gizeh to the building of the Theban Temples, where the prevalence of the pyramidal outline marks a yet imperfect style; and fifteen hundred more from these latter to the columnar structures of Ele-

phanta and Philæ, where architectural development assumed a purely cubicular arrangement.

Development under isolation and identity of race must proceed slowly. The period of gestation from the pyramid to the temple Architecture, must have lasted as long with the western "lone Mother of dead Empires," as with her fecund sisters of the East, whose posterity "covers the earth as the waters cover the sea," and who are now rushing to repeople the old deserted seats of western splendor, the Baalbecs and Palmyras of America.

While the pyramid pervades the Architecture we are considering, even to its end, there are intermediate aspects which present a parallelism of development with the Architecture of the East that is most remarkable, and to one of these we will now proceed.

The history of Architecture in the Old world shows conclusively that its first phase as an Art, was that which it exhibited in the Egyptian temples of the Theban period, where the horizontal and vertical elements of the columnar style, or, as we have called it, the cubicular arrangement, are so united with the pyramidal, as to show the two equally conspicuous, not blended, but in juxtaposition, and marking the exhibition as belonging to a transition state.

This state of the Art we have exemplified in the drawing, No. 12, (Plate IV.) These illustrations are taken from one of the Egyptian temples of the Theban period, viz. the Temple of Aroeris at Edfou. Here you will observe, back of the façade of the temple, the enormous pyramidal masses, called Propylons, that flank the gateway to the court of the temple. Next, in the façade of the temple itself, the sides are flanked by pyramidal masses of masonry and the intercolumniations filled up with pyramidal screens. The column at the same time is vertical, a pure cylinder without diminution at the top, and the entablature masses are horizontal. Both the elements

of design are here in equal distinctness. This is the "premier pas" of the architectural infant, and, if we wonder, from the immense size and number of the edifices of this kind in Egypt, at such stately steppings for so tender an age, we must remember that it was the child of a giant.

Now, in the Architecture of the Western world we see the same movement from the pyramidal to the cubicular. It is shown however in a different way, thus stamping its development as indigenous.

To show this, we refer you back to the drawings, No. 8, (Plate III.,) and No. 9, (Plate IV.,) where we have given two representations of the Temple Pyramid at Xochicalco. One of these, No. 8, is according to the restoration given by Nebel, the other, No. 9, which is a much more consistent one with what remains of the structure, is that suggested by Mr. Brantz Mayer, in his Mexico. Here we see horizontal, vertical, and pyramidal masses, with an equally distinct expression, as in the Egyptian example, and, so far as a single mass is concerned, with more invention and effect. We see too the same union of sculptural, or phonetic Art with Architecture, as shown in No. 8. The sculptures in the first and second sections are taken from the existing remains and fragments, and are not restorations except in some few details. In No. 9, I have also repeated them. There is, however, a noticable distinction in the mode of execution of these, which tends to confirm the idea of a separate development. In the Egyptian, the relief is in *intaglio*, as it is termed, or sunk in the face of the plain surface; in ancient American Art, the sculptures are in *relievo*, projecting from the surface. Had one been the reminiscence of the other, it is most reasonable to suppose, that the manner of execution would have been alike in both cases.

Not only in these combinations does a general similarity of development appear, but even in particular features of

detail there is a parallelism of movement, just different enough, however, to constitute it a parallelism and not a reproduction. For example, in the Egyptian temple we see the bold, projecting character of the cornice, or upper feature of the façade. In ancient American Art the character is the same, the difference is only one of profile, the effect being identical. This difference in profile we have shown in the drawing No. 13, (Plate VI.,) which exhibits the two; the Egyptian cornice coves inward to the upright surface, the American runs straight towards it. Another feature of detail is still more remarkable, and borders so closely upon imitation, that no supposition, other than that of the possession by both people of a like symbolic science, can account for so close a resemblance. This is the representation of the winged globe, found over the doorways of temples in both hemispheres. The Egyptian and American symbols are both represented in the drawing No. 14, (plate VI.,) the latter taken from the only example which has yet been discovered, that over the inner-doorway of the Pyramid Temple at Ocosingo. From its mutilated state, it is difficult to say whether there were serpents represented on it or not. Mr. Stephens, who examined it, thinks there were not; the wings too are somewhat differently disposed, but the general resemblance is perfect. This representation, as admitted by Creuzer, Champollion, Portal, and others, refers to the three attributes of God, Love, Power, and Wisdom; love symbolized by the globe, power by the wings, and wisdom by the serpents; in other words, God the All, as Spirit, Intellect, and Sense. Both examples were, no doubt, originals, shapen under an identity of symbolic doctrines, the common heritage of the various branches of the ancient stock of the world. The discoveries of Mr. Layard, at Nineveh, have brought forth another variation in this symbolic representation of the Divine attributes. This I have drawn below the others. In this, a ring is substituted for the

globe, and within it is represented a figure about to discharge an arrow from a bow.*

In the symbolic representation belonging to this country, it strikes me that a bow was evidently intended to be figured, and the same will no doubt appear to you on examination of the drawing. The plate in Mr. Catherwood's delineation, from which this is taken, represents only one half of the ornament, and does not show this resemblance as plainly as the completion of the whole figure, here set forth.

We might extend the comparison of this phase of Architecture in the two worlds, but the time required for other portions will not allow it. We will merely allude to those striking similarities in sculptural representations which present themselves to the student of the antiquities of both countries, and which belong to the period we are noticing. Mr. Stephens, in describing the ruins of Copan, speaks of one of these similarities, as seen in the statues of the colossal apes. He notices "the strong resemblances, in outline and appearance, with the four monstrous animals which once stood in front, attached to the base of the obelisk of Luxor, now in Paris, and which, under the name of Cynocephali, were worshipped at Thebes." One of these sculptural resemblances I have shown in drawing No. 15, (Plate VI.,) the one marked A, being a head taken from the Teocalli of Tenochtitlan, destroyed by Cortez; and that marked B, being from the capital of the pillars to the Egyptian temple at Denderah. Another remarkable similarity is seen in the symbolic representation called the Sphinx, a figure half human, half animal. One of these specimens of indigenous art is now before you, the property of the society, and, though mutilated, its general expression is similar to that of its old world relative. In

* At Persepolis, the same symbolic representations occur, and are delineated in Sir R. K. Porter's Travels.

both the old and new worlds, it seems, the Sphinx propounded the riddle of her meaning and existence.

What we have just shown as the markings of a transition state between the pyramidal and columnar, or cubicular arrangement, is but the exhibition of the earliest aspect of the movement. The durability of Egyptian remains, and the chronology established by the decyphering of the hieroglyphics, enables us to fix, with certainty, this, as the first step in the Art. Bound down in Egypt by laws of strict symbolic science, no play was allowed to the imagination, no artistic yearnings could express themselves in Architecture. Progress marched with a solemn, measured tread, the tramp of a religious procession. But, in another country, under different circumstances, where no such pressure was felt, the intermediate aspect between the pyramidal and cubicular took another shape. This is also represented, in a wonderful manner, in the Architecture of ancient America. This is the Hindoo aspect of the transition period.

The Hindoo aspect to which we refer, represents the condition of the Art when it is just breaking away from the strict laws of scientific symbolism, when imagination is beginning to have play, and Architecture is in the state just preceding that in which it becomes properly a Fine Art, the aim and end of which is to produce the Beautiful. In this period we find a redundancy of natural outline, a certain richness and warmth of treatment which cold symbolic science would not allow. Its peculiar character is that of a people just beginning to represent, through the human form, and by human attributes, the religious principle. This is a proof of development and shows the character of it.

In placing Hindoo Art as intermediate, chronologically, between that of Egypt and Greece, we do not mean to state that some temples in India may not be older than any thing in Egypt; we only mean that in Egypt is found

the oldest remains of the primeval element, the pyramid, in its simplest and most perfect artistic form. In fact, Indian, or Hindoo Architecture has always been as difficult a problem to archæologists as Hindoo Theology and Mythology. The greatest remains which we have of the temples of this people, those cut in the rock, are not properly Architecture at all, but rather Sculpture. They are architectural ideas and forms, evidently symbolic, cut bodily out of whole mountains, and, though they represent Architecture, yet, as they never were actually built, they should be treated of *sui generis*. In their marvellous forms and ornaments, they seem to embody and foreshadow all Architecture of all time, just as all the Religions of the world, past and present, and perhaps to come, seem to have been imagined and prefigured in the sacred books of this people. These rock-cut temples have recently been brought more clearly to light by the researches of Mr. Ferguson, and he plainly shows that they cannot properly claim an antiquity at all comparable to the early monuments of Egypt.

It is difficult to select from the great number of Hindoo remains any one specimen that will convey an adequate idea of the characteristics of this period. It is from the aspect of the whole of Hindoo Art that we receive our impressions. It is not here as in a consistent work of Art, a part does not represent and image forth the whole. Architecture had not yet reached that perfection. We have endeavored to represent in drawing No. 16, (Plate VII.,) enough to give an idea of this phase of progress, and we have shown in drawing No. 17, (Plate VIII.,) a representation of the same development in this country. The Hindoo specimens are from the rock cut temple at Kylas, the American ones from Uxmal. Here, we see the same exhibition of redundant outline, the same richness, and warmth, and activity of the imaginative faculty, not regulated by strict symbolism, or law of Art. There is the

same display of symbolic forms, serpents, globes, faces, and human figures, in different portions of the architectural façade, with the exhibition of ideality in the management of them, a rendering the human face and figure into architectural form, and, with all this, there is mingled an identity with more ancient forms of art, which the Hindoo lacks with the Egyptian, by reason of its being developed in a different country, afar off from the restraining influence of the pyramidal holy places of their ancestors. While the aspect is similar, it is not identical; it has plainly on it the stamp of an indigenous originality; it is essentially a parallelism of development.

We would deal with Hindoo Architecture then, in its chief characteristic, as a manifestation of the imaginative faculty, unrestrained by any kind of law of composition, except that of its own nature. And, as Hindooesque in a high degree, we would especially note, among American remains, those statues and altars in and about Copan. There is in them an evident desire to embody all the attributes of the Deity in one grand and composite symbol.

In Hindoo Architecture, it is as if of a joyous burst from a restraint recently removed, the mountains seem to "break forth into singing," the hills "to clap their hands." This is not seen in the monuments of ancient American Art. There is the same exercise of imagination, but it is controlled by the restraining presence of severer forms. The Pyramid overawes the gambols of young imagination and throws a shadow of thought and reverence over its animated countenance.

Pursuing the idea of a parallelism in the successive developments of Architecture in both hemispheres, we are now led to that further advance which marks the period of the pure cubicular arrangement, the perfection of which is found in the columnar style of the Greeks.

There have been many and various theories to account for that change of architectural style, which prevailed throughout the civilized world, from the time of the Ptole-

mies nearly up to the Christian era. Some trace its commencement to Egypt, others assign Assyria as its first home; the whole world however, at present, call it Greek. In this style, pyramidalism of mass has changed into cubicularism, horizontal and perpendicular lines prevail, and a complete newness of form is achieved. It has definite ideas of proportion and symmetry, certain laws of form, a relation of all the parts to the whole, and the existence of a perfect whole by means of the congruity, perfectness, and variety of its parts. Architecture has now become an Art and has arrived at the power of representing in its productions, the Beautiful.

The circumstances under which this change was effected, in which the sphinx-like aspect of Egyptian Architecture assumed the variety, system, order, and beauty of the Greek, were such as could not have existed in this Western World. In the first case, we have colonies from Egypt settling Greece, and a new race springing up from the mingled blood of the Egyptian colonist and the native Pelasgic inhabitant; we have the stony science of Egypt in combination with the wooden flexibility of the Greek, we have development under new circumstances and beyond the immediate influence of the old civilization and its primeval forms. This development too begins at an architectural period long subsequent to the pyramidal building era, and genius, power, and wealth, daring and originality, and a wholesome desire of progress, all enter into the new combination.

Of course it is not to be expected that Ancient American Architecture will exhibit that which constitutes the idiosyncrasy of Grecian Architecture, namely its Order, or that definite law by which every part of a building bears a certain fixed proportion to the whole, so that any single part being given, the whole can be produced from it. The fine genius of the Greeks was ever in subordination to their rational faculty, they were eminently imaginative, but with them imagination itself was under law. They

philosophised in Poetry, Art, and even in their Mythology. Jove, himself, was no merely absolute Deity, but was under the control of inevitable destiny. This rational faculty which, born in Greece, governed the Ancient World during the era of Grecian Architecture, is utterly wanting in the civilization of Ancient America, as manifested in its Architecture, which is without this element of order. Nevertheless, as a decided change from the pyramidal to the cubicular form, the phase we are considering corresponds to the Grecian era in the Old World. In buildings constituting this period, we will find an approximation towards proportion and strict artistic forms, such as mouldings and ornaments, used with an evident desire that the building should be beautiful for its own sake.

To illustrate this period, I have represented in Drawings, No. 18, (Plate VIII.,) and No. 19, (Plate IX.,) the façades of two of our ancient structures. The first is from the Palace at Palenque. Here we see a horizontal mass supported by piers in regular order, an almost purely cubicular arrangement, with horizontal and vertical lines prevailing. The intercolumniation, or space between the piers, has a Grecian regularity and harmony with the supporting masses, and the wider central incolumn reminds the architectural student of the same arrangement in the Doric portico of the Agora, at Athens. The proportions of these spaces in themselves are also remarkable, the side ones being squares, and the centre one a rectangle, with its dimensions proportionate, in the ratio of three to four. The arrangement of the entrance steps, ascending between the two flanking masses, or blockings; the division of the base of the temple into pannelled masses, separated by the sculptural projections; and the division of the mass of the roof into three general portions, the centre one, as in the Greek frieze, being appropriated to decorative sculpture, and the upper members, or cornice, distinguished by a moulding, enriched, strangely enough, with an ornament resembling that known as the

Grecian egg and tongue moulding, though reversed; all these are features belonging to Greek design. To exhibit this more clearly, we have given in drawing, No. 20, (Plate VIII.,) a similar façade with strictly correct Grecian details, a Greek version of the Toltec, so that the resemblance between the two may be seen at a glance. The strange irregularity in the position of the entrance steps and in the divisions of the base in the first drawing, No. 18, is due to the boundary lines of the inner court on which the temple fronts, with which the steps and panelling are symmetrically disposed, though not agreeing with the façade itself. This may be seen in the Plan of the whole Palace, as given by Mr. Catherwood. The second example, in No. 19, (Plate IX.,) is a portion from the great façade at Sayi. Here, we see in the columns placed in *antis*, in the triple division of the horizontal mass supported, or the entablature, the decorative part being the middle, as in the Greek frieze, and in the approximation almost to the trygliph feature of the Grecian Doric, a still closer resemblance to that observation of proportion, symmetry, and horizontalism, which characterize that phase of Architecture known as the Greek. At the same time, the indigenous features are so strongly marked as to prevent any supposition of a Greek colonization, supposing any one to entertain any such improbable theory.

There are features of detail in this period which are no less strikingly alike than any we have noticed in other periods. Some of these we have delineated in the drawing No. 21, (Plate IX.) Here we see, in full Greek purity, the Fret, or meander, ornament; the Guilloche; the Panel; and a variety and richness of combination in the façade panelling which remind the architect of the rich and beautiful *Lacunaria* in the ceilings of the Greek temples. Who, without knowing the fact, would ever suppose that this was a selection of architectural details from Uxmal. Yet, in the buildings constituting this phase we find the same

grandeur of masses as in the preceding periods, a kind of limitless, vague, intentional vastness; we cannot assign any definiteness to the whole from the aspect of its parts, and the new grows as the offspring of the old without any separation from it. Yet how many years must have intervened, how many changes, slow and certain, must have occurred before horizontalism in Architecture came to prevail, thus far, over the pyramidal form. As long a period of time, it seems to us, must have been required for development, from the pyramid to the temple, or palace, at Labna, as was required in the old world to arrive at the cubicular forms and horizontal lines which mark the style of architecture that prevailed at the era of the building of Solomon's temple, and which arrived at its perfection in Greece.

As to the era of this development, as it was of slower growth, and less perfect than the Greek, we may bring it down to the period of the great Aztec conquest, the commencement of the historical period in the New world, when new ideas were infused, and that peculiar state of things commenced, which was in existence at the time of the Spanish discovery. Thus, as with Greek Architecture in the Old world, so is it with its parallel phase in the New, each seems to have presided over the birth of History in its own hemisphere.

The last exhibition of ancient American Architecture which we will consider is that which is undeniably its latest. This is the Teocalli, its last form of Temple Architecture. As Architecture first manifests itself in religious structures, so in them are all its successive changes first exhibited. Religious buildings are varied in strict accordance with changes of religious faith, or forms of faith, and architectural changes in these buildings precede the exhibition of them in all other structures.

We have here presented in No. 11, (Plate V.,) the appearance of one of these Teocallis, in fact, the greatest of them, being that which stood in the centre of the great

square at Mexico, on the ground now partly occupied by the cathedral. This was but one of many adorning the capital of the Aztec empire. Its dimensions cannot be given with accuracy, but it was certainly somewhat over 300 feet square at the base, diminishing at each step by 8 to 10 feet, and leaving at the top a terrace of over 200 feet square. The ascent was by steps at one angle, so arranged by occupying the entire width of the terrace recess, as to make it necessary to pass entirely around the four sides of the pyramid at each terrace. The structure was thus passed around four times in ascending from the ground to the upper terrace. This arrangement in the religious processions, as the priests with their immense train of victims and nobles gradually mounted up from terrace to terrace, must have had a most imposing effect. On the summit area, at the western side, with the doors facing the east, stood two towers, each of three stories, the lower of stone and cement, and the upper two of wood, elaborately carved, the upper terminating in a richly carved and gilded roof. The appearance of these towers we have no means of ascertaining, and have not attempted to portray them. The lower story of these towers was appropriated as a sanctuary for their Gods, and the upper was used as a depository for articles connected with the religious ceremonies, and for preserving the ashes of distinguished kings and nobles, whose holy lives had made them venerable. In one of the lower sanctuaries stood the colossal image of Huitzilopotchli, the Aztec war-god, evidently in human form, for his countenance is described as hideously distorted. In his right hand he held a bow, in his left a bunch of golden arrows; a huge serpent, formed with precious stones, was coiled around his waist, and his person was besprinkled with the same rich ornaments. On his left foot were the delicate feathers of the humming bird, whose name, strangely enough, he bore, and from his neck hung a chain of hearts, made of silver

and gold alternately. Cortez at his visit saw on the altar, before this image, human hearts, just torn out from the victims, still smoking and palpitating.

The sanctuary of the other tower was occupied by the statue of Tescatlipoca, the creator and guardian of the world. His image, of polished black stone, richly garnished with golden plates and ornaments, represented a young man before whom hung a shield like a mirror, in the polished surface of which he could see reflected the doings of the whole world. The ceilings over these sanctuaries are described as richly carved and gilt.

We have been thus minute in the description of these Gods, in order to show that there is not the remotest likeness existing between them and the stone idols, with sacrificial altars before them, discovered among the wild forest growth of Yucatan. One more readily, in reading the description of Huitzilopotchli, recalls to mind the Grecian Apollo, the lord of the unerring bow, the slayer of the Python, and clothed with the skin of his conquest.

One striking fact in regard to this last form of religious building, is that none such have been found among the ruins of Central America. This Teocalli, moreover, was acknowledged to be recent. It was built according to Aztec records, in 1486, and was dedicated by the incredible slaughter of 70,000 human victims. Could such a practice be but in its infancy then? Mr. Gallatin, the best authority in such matters, states, that it must be admitted that human sacrifices date back to at least the year 1000, or about the era of the Norman conquest. The buildings then, discovered by Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood, must have belonged to a previous form of worship, of which the stone idols are the symbols, and thus must antedate the ninth century. How much they precede that time, we cannot undertake to say. By the law of contemporaneous production of like forms, they would date back to the period of the true historic era of the Eastern world.

When we remember that the early Spanish historians especially remark, that all the Teocallis resembled the principal one we have just described, and which we have shown to be the natural result of the adaptation of ancient forms to a religion entirely changed in its character and rites of worship, (that of human sacrifices,) we are struck by the weight which this fact of the universal prevalence of this form of structure gives to the theory of a chronological succession in the various forms of the pyramids of this country, a succession which followed the changes in religious ideas and observances. It is interesting to see how, nevertheless, through all these changes, the idea of sepulture connected with the pyramid still remains, for in the towers on the Teocalli were deposited, as we have stated, the ashes of the distinguished dead.

The date of the building of the Great Teocalli corresponds with the era of the Norman conquest, and it was about that time that the movement towards Gothic Architecture, the last manifestation of the Art in the Old World, took its rise. The carved wooden roofs and ceilings of the two towers, bring forcibly to mind the beautiful wood-work, carving, and poly-chromatic decoration of the Gothic parallel manifestation.

These remains then, which we have been considering, shall we believe them to be of a date but a little anterior to the conquest? This is, we think, an opinion that has been lightly formed. If we can interpret their meanings, we must answer, No, and that not from mere instinct, but by arriving at its truth in a direct and certain way

Of the Architecture existing at the time of Cortez we have glowing descriptions. Unfortunately, these, for the most part, deal with material and not with form, whereas Architecture, in the light we have viewed it, must be classified by its succession of geometric forms, pyramidal, cubicular, circular, and the compounding and blending of these with each other, as evidenced in all the history

of the past. Imagination has ever had vast room for work in the vague splendor of "the Halls of the Montezumas." The conquerors tell us that they, at first sight, imagined the city to be of silver, so dazzled were their eyes by the whiteness of its edifices. We have the Palace described as an immense pile of buildings, spread over an extent of ground so vast, that thirty knights might have held a jousting on the terraced roof. We have numerous and spacious apartments, inlaid with cedar and odoriferous woods, held together without a nail; fanciful draperies; columns of Porphyry and Jasper; magnificent porticoes; deep vistas of temples, terraces and gardens, so glorious, that Cortez writes home that nothing superior existed in Spain. Now the Spain of Cortez was the Spain of Charles the Fifth, the heir of Ferdinand and Isabella. It was the most splendid era in European History. Francis the First in France, was, at that time, adorning his capital with the labors of Benvenuto Cellini. In Italy, the Medici star was in the ascendant, the rays of whose brilliancy have not yet faded from mortal vision. In England, Henry the Eighth was reigning, Cardinal Wolsey was building Hampton Court, and Mass was sung in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, just fresh from the hands of its architect. But in Spain there was even greater glory and splendor. The Alhambra was then new, alive with gold and color, and freshness of carving on it, and if, even now, after 300 years of dilapidation and decay, enough remains of its ancient glory to awaken the enthusiasm of our own Irving, what must it have been as Cortez had seen it! Yet he writes boldly to his monarch, "that Spain held nothing superior to the Palace of Montezuma."

What shall we say, then? We show that in the antiquity of its forms in Architecture, America stands side by side with Egypt and India, and one may be compared with the other in all respects; and modern Europe, in the days of Cortez, had reached no further than Mexico under Montezuma.

Still, all this tells nothing. Magnificence of material, extent of mass, evince no decided progress by which we could incontestibly show that not such buildings as those in Central America, were the kind beheld by Cortez. But it is not in the Palaces of Kings, nor in the Halls of Justice, nor at the Seats of State that we must study the development of Architecture. It is in the Temple alone that we find every succession of it. What then do we know about the religious edifices of the people of Mexico in the days of Cortez? Fortunately, not in words only were these described; a drawing is left on record, rude though it be, of one of these Teocallis, and compared with the written description given by the Chroniclers of the Conquest, it is seen to be truthful enough to enable us to declare that, as far as is now known, no such Teocalli exist among the remains recently discovered in Central America.

We have thus endeavored to show that various and succeeding phases of civilization and religion have existed in the Western, as in the Eastern Continent, and that this is shown by the varieties of style in Architecture discoverable among its ruins. It is, we believe, from a careful archæological study of these architectural phases, that the clearest idea of the character of the ancient inhabitants of America can be gained.

It may be urged that the Aztec inroad, or subjugation of the Toltecs, or more ancient inhabitants of the valley of Mexico, by this apparently new and different race, is a difficulty in the way of the continuity and isolation we have been upholding. The architectural manifestations show no such diversity of builders. The race who built the Temples of Palenque and Mitla, was the same as that which afterwards erected the Teocallis. A new and vigorous impulse had come in with the northern invasion, but it was a transfusion of blood from the same stock only, a reunion of the same family, just such as had previously taken place in Europe. We all admit the identity

of the European race, and yet we find one branch of it assuming one form in Italy, while, far away to the North, lie the Germans, Goths, and Scandinavians. We know how, in process of time, these latter overran the decaying institutions of Southern Europe, and a new phase of civilization arose, under the dominion of the Ostrogoths and Visigoths, rising still later to the utmost degree of splendor and prosperity in the Lombardo Venetian period of History. We do not ask, whence come the northern barbarians, and how they got to the north? We imagine them contemporaneously existing, and having a separate and isolated development, causing a subsequent difference. The analogy, we think, is perfect; the Aztec race, passing southward, overthrew the existing institutions in the south, and from the union of the two races grew up a new phase, different from the civilization they had left, as well as from that they found. The two races were but different branches of the same original stock, and the new comers bear the same relation to the scattered Toltecs, as the savage Alaric and his Goths did to the Romans of the Empire. It is this theory alone, that will account for that "silent and mysterious disappearance," as Mr. Prescott calls it, of the Toltecs. They disappeared, as the ancient Pelasgi did from before the later Etrurian and Greek races, a new stock was formed of the two elements, in which both of the original constituents merged.

Subsequent discoveries may yet give the lost links required to connect the early and extensive civilization of America with that of the most ancient times. A scientific study of Mythology and Symbolism will do much to throw light upon the subject, but the main reliance will be upon Architecture. Here, every form of the Past is embodied, every age, with its peculiar quality, lies imbedded in its respective strata. The subject of Ancient American Art is a vast one, and we might easily detain you longer in tracing the remoter analogies to be found between the Architecture of the Old and New Worlds, a

resemblance which exhibits a kind of connexion between the separated Continents, as though by some curious interior law of human existence, binding all the inhabitants of the earth in one common bond, and giving an idea of the unity of the race. Discovery here is but in its infancy, and the chain of facts is not yet connected that is to bear any theory safely over the abyss.

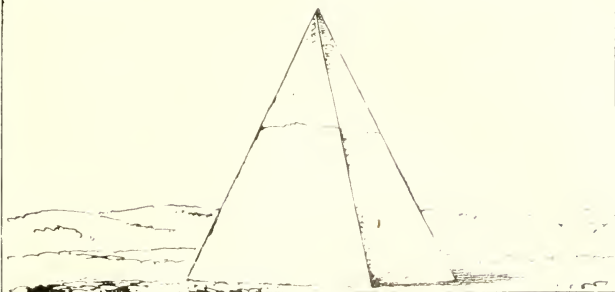
Having thus, as we hope, in some small measure at least, exhibited the historical value of architectural remains, and applied this architecto-historic science, in some degree, to the solution of the great problem of ancient American civilization, it remains but to suggest some of the duties which seem especially to devolve upon Historical Societies in this country in relation to the vast remains of our aboriginal Architecture. The old world kingdoms, even in the midst of internal disquiet, and perplexed with "a certain fearful looking for" of unknown trouble, are still alive to the interests of science, and are laboring to restore the lost words in the consecutive relations of architectural narrative. Thus, we find France deeply engaged in making excavations at ancient Nineveh, and pushing forward the discoveries there with energy and enthusiasm, in fact, as Mr. Layard states, offering to buy a whole village in order to possess some portion of the ancient site. England has also made appropriations for the same purpose, and cargoes of the Nimroud sculptures have already been received at London. In Egypt, Prussia has been pushing forward the line of discovery, and Dr. Lepsius has found in the labyrinth exhumation the wanting endorsement of the truth of Herodotus. To us then it properly belongs to take in hand the ancient history of our own world. Much has been done by Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood; the delineation of the ruins in Central America by the latter are wonderful, when we consider the novel character of the remains, their vastness and his solitary condition; yet, unaided in his artistic labors, he has given us accurate and speaking

drawings of what he saw. Still, when we wish to study these remains scientifically, we feel how much is yet to be done; we want accuracy of measurement, minute rendering of details, investigation of material, something by which we can get at the key of the whole design, and be able to make restorations, so as to fix dates and styles with some degree of scientific certainty.

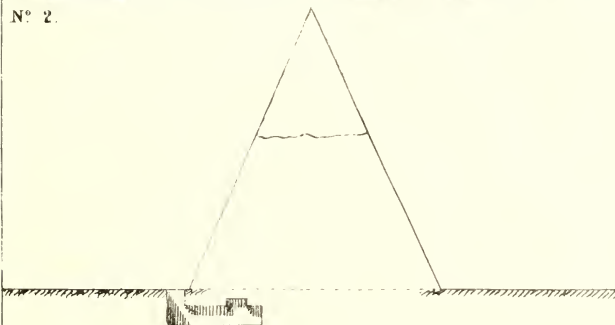
It is not too much to hope that we shall live to see the day when New York will contain a museum of Ancient American Art; all are not Stephenses, all have not the persevering patience of Mr. Catherwood, contented merely to discover and portray what he beheld; the student of history wants to see these records of the Past brought together; he wants to compare stone with stone, and to study them like a Champollion, in order to get at the hidden mysteries sculptured, or built, in their curious and venerable aspects. France has transported an entire obelisk from Luxor to decorate her Capital, and to add fuel to the ardent desire for decyphering the remains of ancient Egypt. Our ancient ruins lie almost buried under the rapid growth of a tropical climate, subject to the disintegrating influence of a hot, moist atmosphere, and yet we have not rescued one stone from the destroying tooth of Time, although these monuments are the all we have of testimony to the truth of a far-off and highly civilized Past.

Our country has both means and men for the achievement. All that is wanting is for learned societies to resolve upon some joint and determined measures, and bring the intention fairly before the people, or their representatives in Congress. The fitting out of a scientific expedition for exploration of these ruins, for the purchase of such portions as are to be procured, and are desirable, and the transportation of them to the United States, is as worthy and appropriate an object as this, and kindred societies, could engage in to manifest their use and engraft themselves firmly upon the Age and Country, which it is their desire and effort to render illustrious.

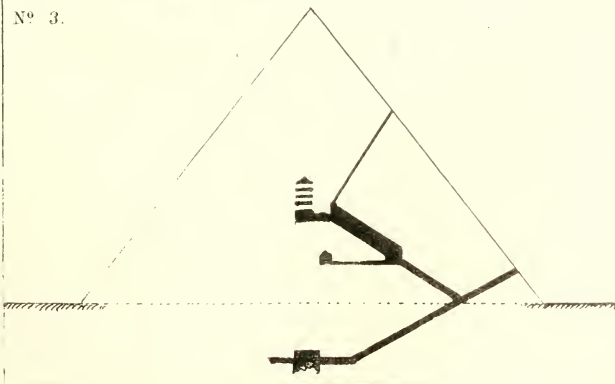
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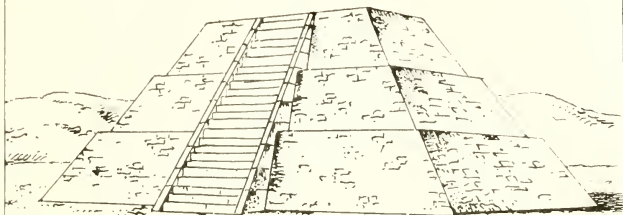
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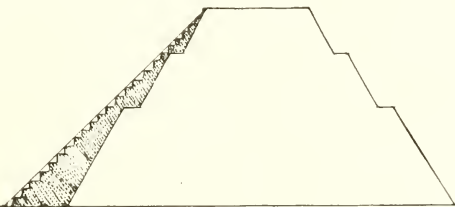
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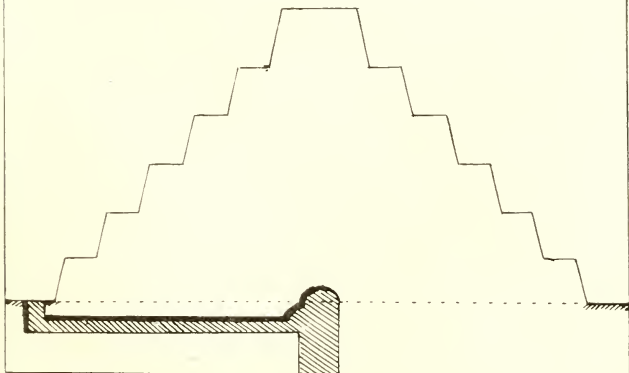
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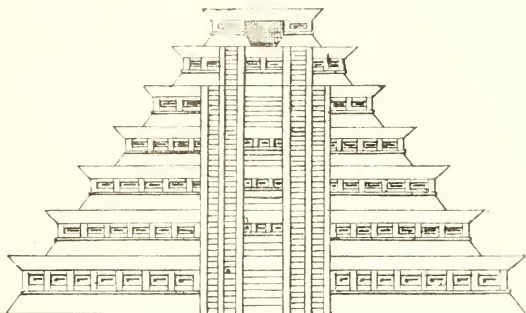
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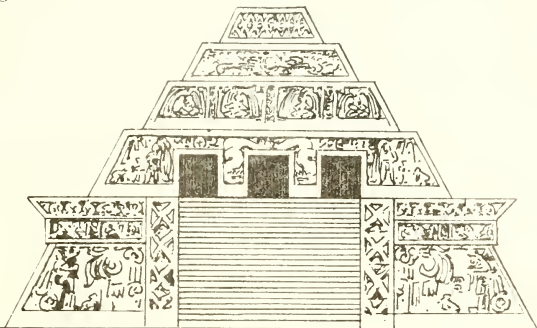
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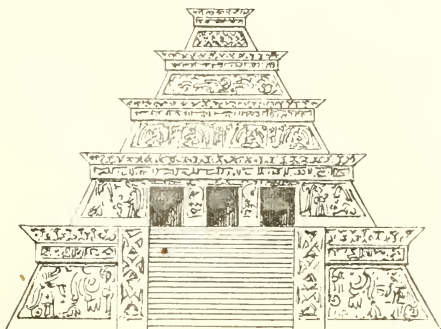
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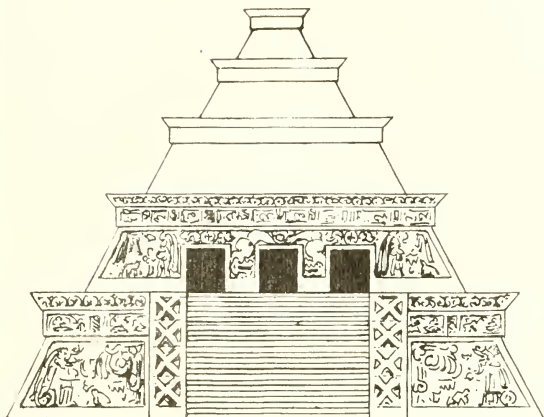
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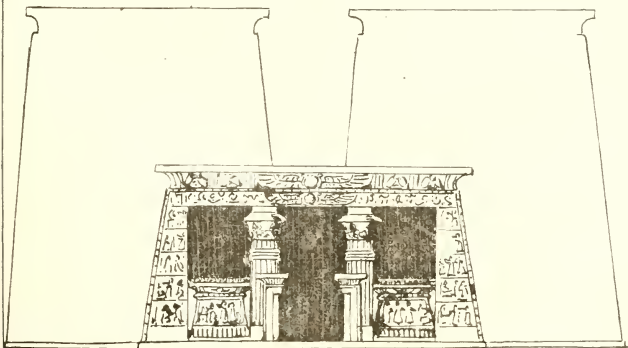
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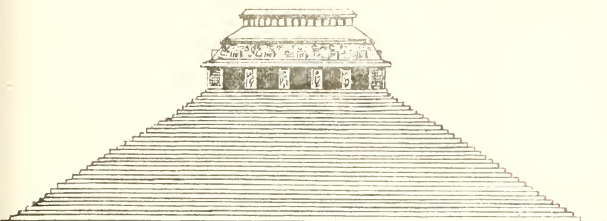


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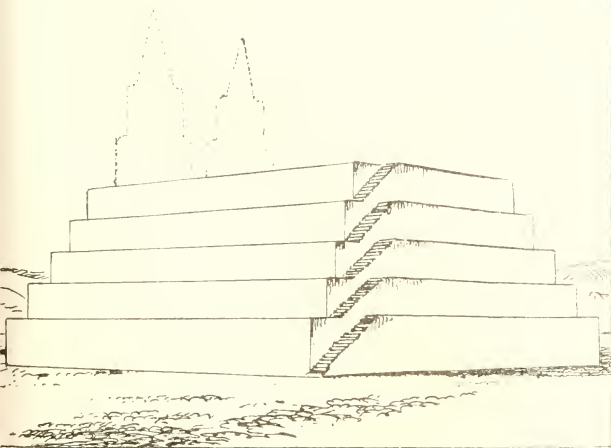


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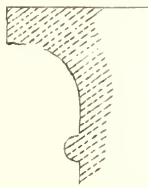
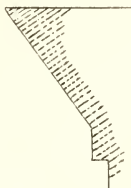


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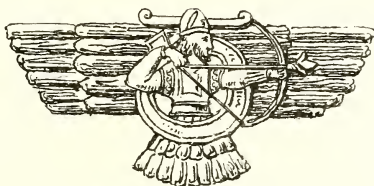
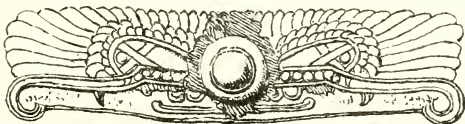
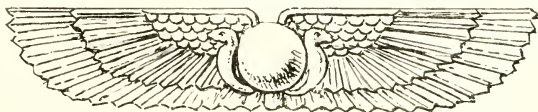




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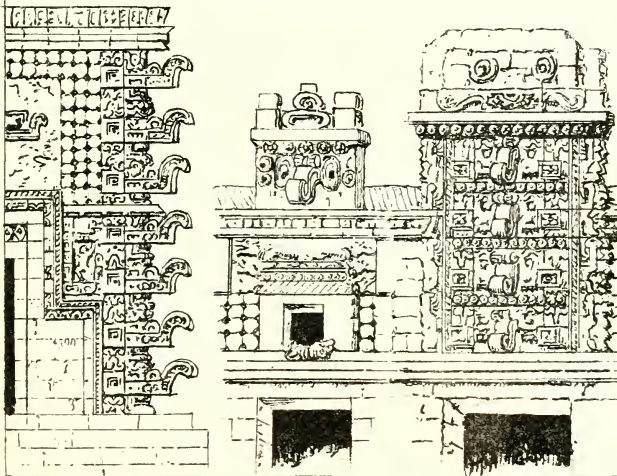
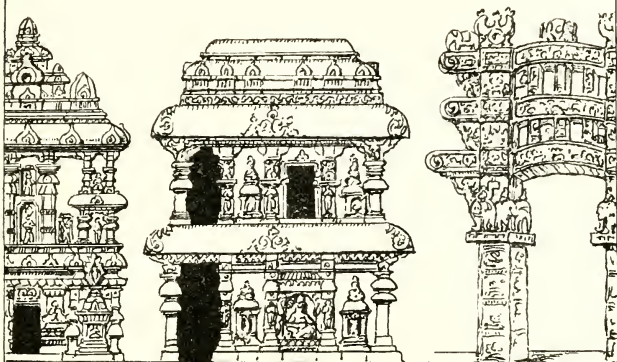


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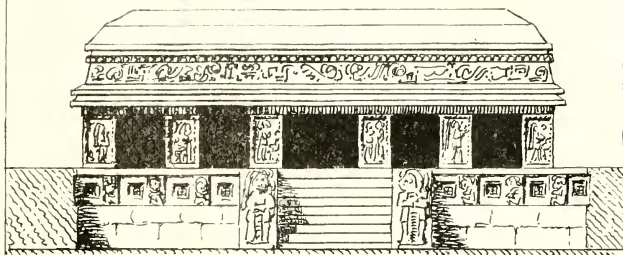


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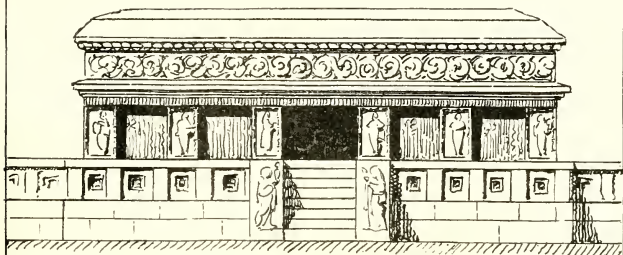




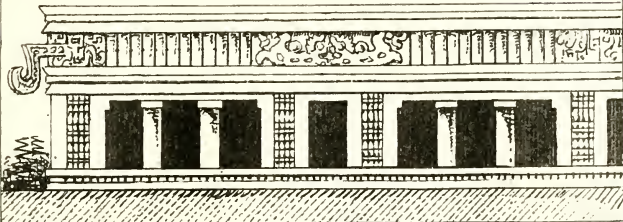
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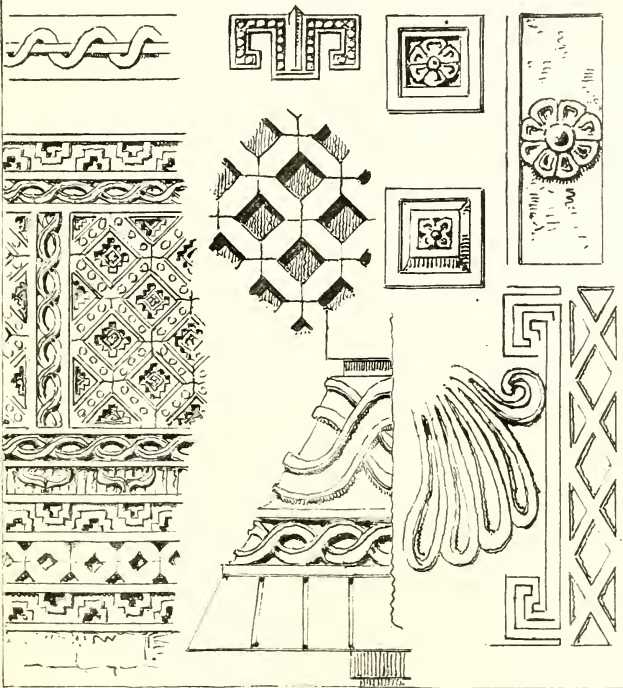
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, MAY 1, 1849.

HON. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Domestic Corresponding Secretary reported that he had received the following letters and communications since the last meeting :

1. From E. H. Davis, of Chillicothe, Ohio, dated Jan. 31, 1849.

2. From W. C. Fowler, of Amherst, Mass., dated Jan. 15, 1849.

3. John Lord, Roxbury, Feb. 24, 1849.

4. Elias Loomis, Princeton, March 10, 1849.

5. George A. Carnes, Cambridge, March 26, 1849.

Acknowledging their election as Corresponding Members.

6. Charles D. Cleveland, Philadelphia, April 10, 1849. Acknowledging his election as a Corresponding Member, and promising a copy of his recent work on English Literature—and a Memoir.

7. From B. B. Minor, of Richmond, Va. : a paper dated March 20, 1849—on the subject of a national name

for the United States of North America—Mr. Minor very ably recounts at length the argument in favor of a name, and after considering several which have been previously suggested, offers a new one, which he advocates as the proper title for the country—dated April 20, 1849.

8. A communication from H. C. Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., on the preservation of manuscripts from injury by private autograph collectors. Mr. V. S. suggests that as autograph fanciers often exchange letters with each other merely to obtain signatures, valuable series are broken, and the task of the Biographer rendered more difficult. He proposes that the Society should, through its Corresponding Members, procure from the collectors in their vicinity lists of the papers in their possession, with brief abstracts of their contents. He also presents as a specimen an abstract prepared by himself, of the contents of sundry documents relating to the American Revolution, and forming a part of a collection of Revolutionary papers and autographs of Revolutionary characters, in the possession of Henry C. Van Schaack, Esq. of Manlius, N. Y., with his notes thereupon.

Mr. BARTLETT, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, presented the original Account Book of Robert Fulton. It is a fairly written and moderately thick book, of 18 or 20 by 10 or 12 inches, and is filled with curious details. It has accounts of the cash received by Fulton, and all the payments made by his steamboats on the North River, for different years. His calculations for the future will seem odd to the people of the present day. He says that in 1809, the boat "Raritan" carried 202 passengers in one year, to Elizabethtown Point, for four shillings each—1480 to Amboy, for eight shillings each—692 were landed at Brunswick, at twelve shillings each—and 90 were way-passengers. The total receipts for the year were \$2,675; of which sum the patentees had \$475.

This statement contrasts singularly with the steamboat enterprise, capital and profits of the present time.

This is but one of the many interesting memoranda of the book. One of the new boats went weekly to Albany, the receipts for each week varying from one and two to five hundred dollars—the average being about four hundred. The smaller boats averaged about two hundred dollars per week; or not quite twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Fulton seems to have endeavored to find some other name than steamboat. To this end he obtained from Dr. Mitchell a long list of Greek names, from which he sought to construct a compound word expressing the idea of “smoke boat,” or something similar. He also made a calculation of the resources of a tract of ten thousand acres of woodland lying at Egg Harbor, as fuel for his boats—determining that they were “sufficient for a perpetual supply” for the North River boats.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, announced the following additions to the Library:

BY DONATION.

American Art Union. Bulletins of 1848, 1849.—*Presented by Andrew Warner.*

New York. Reports of the Commissioners on Practice and Pleadings. 1849.—*From Jas. W. Beekman.*

New York. Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Library, made to the Legislature, January 15, 1849. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*From the Same.*

New York. Second Report of the Commissioners on Practice and Pleadings. Code of Procedure. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*From the Same.*

Longworth's New York Directory for the year 1799.—*Presented by Israel Russell.*

Reports of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York, from 1824 to 1849, with rules and

- regulations for the government of the House of Refuge. 8vo. N. Y.—*From the Same.*
- Reports of the New York Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, from 1835 to 1849.—*From the Same.*
- Sprague, W. B., D. D. Discourse occasioned by the death of the Hon. Timothy S. Williams, delivered March 25, 1849. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*From James W. Beekman.*
- Gazette and Times. New York, March 3d, 1845, to October 25, 1847. 3 vols.—*Presented by Henry G. Evans.*
- New York State Library. Catalogue of Historical Papers and Parchments received from the office of the Secretary of State, and deposited in the. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*From the Secretary of State.*
- Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Library, made to the Legislature January 16, 1847. 8vo. Albany, 1847.—*From the Secretary of State.*
- Dowler, Bennett, M. D. Researches upon the Vital Dynamics of Civil Government. 8vo. New Orleans, 1849.—*From the Author.*
- Gray, Wm. Farley. Letter to His Excellency, Wm. H. Seward, Governor of the State of New York; touching a controversy with the Governor of Virginia, respecting the surrender of certain fugitives from Justice, from that state, charged with the stealing of slaves. 8vo. N. Y., 1841.—*From the Author.*
- New Jersey. Proceedings of the Historical Society of. Vol. 3. No. 4. 8vo. Newark, 1849.—*From the Society.*
- Pennsylvania. Catalogue of the Library of the Historical Society of. Part I. History, Biography and Manuscripts. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1849.—*From the Society.*
- New York. Thirtieth Annual Report and Documents of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, to the Legislature of the state of New York. 8vo. N. Y., 1849.—*From H. P. Peet.*
- The Same.—*From O. W. Morris.*
- New York. Annual Reports of the Trustees of the State Library, for the years 1847, 1848 and 1849. 8vo. Albany.—*From the Regents of the University.*
- New York. Catalogue of the New York State Library. January 1, 1846. 8vo. Albany.—*From the Regents of the University.*
- New York Assembly. Communication from the Governor, trans-

mitting certain proceedings of the Seneca Nation of Indians. Feb. 20, 1849.

New York Assembly. Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department of the Tolls, Trade and Tonnage of the Canals. Feb. 21, 1849. 8vo.

——— Report of the Regents of the University on the Historical and other papers and parchments received from the office of the Secretary of State for deposit in the State Library. Feb. 24, 1849.

Second Annual Report of the Regents of the University on the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History, with catalogues of the same.

Thirtieth Annual Report and Documents of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, made to the Legislature, Jan. 24, 1849. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*The foregoing pamphlets, 5 in number, gift of James W. Beckman.*

Cerro Gordo. Plan of Battle Ground of, from surveys made by Major Turnbull and Capt. McClellan, Topographical Engineers. *From Hon. H. C. Murphy.*

Survey of the line of operations of the United States Army, under command of Major General Winfield Scott, on the 19th and 20th August, and on the 8th, 12th and 13th September, 1847, made by Major Turnbull, Capt. McClellan, and Lieut. Hardcastle, Topographical Engineers.—*From Hon. H. C. Murphy.*

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Association of the city of Buffalo. 8vo. Buffalo, 1849.—*From the Association.*

Temple, J. Howard. Early Ecclesiastical History of Whately; being the substance of a discourse delivered January 7, 1849, with an Appendix containing family records. 8vo. Northampton, 1849.—*From the Author.*

Butler, James Davie, and George F. Houghton, Addresses on the Battle of Bennington, and the Life and Services of Col. Seth Warner; delivered before the Legislature of Vermont. 8vo. Burlington, 1849.—*From H. Stevens, Barnet, Vermont.*

Morse, S. F. B. A reply to Article X., No. LVIII., in the North American Review, entitled "Academies of Arts," &c. 8vo. New York, 1828.

Poor Man's Son. Remarks on the Militia System by a, &c. 8vo. New York, 1831.

Stone, John S. An Address delivered before the Young Men's

- Temperance Society of New Haven, Conn., in Trinity Church, Dec. 20, 1830. 8vo. New Haven, 1831.
- Henderson, Bennett H. An address delivered before the corps of cadets at West Point, on the celebration of the forty-ninth anniversary of American Independence. 8vo. New York, 1825.
- Everett, Edward. A lecture on the working men's party, first delivered October 6th, before the Charlestown Lyceum, and published at their request. 8vo. Boston, 1830.
- Nicholas, John. Address delivered before the Ontario Agricultural Society, at its first annual meeting, Oct. 13, 1819. 8vo. Canandaigua.
- Connecticut. Address of the Connecticut Society for the encouragement of American Manufactures. 8vo. Middletown, 1817.
- Granger, Gideon. Address delivered before the Ontario Agricultural Society, at its second annual meeting, Oct. 3, 1820. 8vo. Canandaigua.
- Sullivan, John L. Petition to the Members of the Common Council, in relation to the Croton Aqueduct. 8vo. 1834.
- Clinton, De Witt. Report made to the Board of Assistants, in relation to the supplying of the city of New York with pure and wholesome water. Dec. 22, 1832. 8vo. 1832.
- Sodus Canal. Remarks respecting the Sodus Canal, and its probable immediate and prospective revenue. 8vo. New York, 1832.
- Cooper, Edward C. An Inquiry into the Spirit of Truth ; being some serious considerations, on the physical, physiological and moral evidences of the natural immortality of man's present physical existence, with an appendix entitled " religion as it is." 8vo. New York, 1837.
- Rail Roads. Reply to a pamphlet entitled " A Statement of Facts in relation to the origin, progress and prospects of the New York and Harlæm Rail Road Company." 12mo. N. Y., 1833.
- Sodus Bay. Reports and estimates for uniting Lake Ontario with the Erie Canal, at Sodus Bay. Oct. 1831. 8vo. New York, 1831.
- Akerly, Samuel, M. D. Address delivered at Washington Hall, in the city of New York on the 30th May, 1826, as introductory to the exercises of the pupils of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, &c. 8vo. N. Y., 1826.

- New York Institution for the Blind. An Account of the, &c. 8vo. N. Y., 1833.
- Baldwin, Charles N. Report of the trial of, for a libel, in publishing in the Republican Chronicle certain charges of fraud and swindling, in the management of lotteries in the State of New York, &c. 8vo. N. Y. 1818.
- Roosevelt, Clinton. The mode of protecting domestic industry consistently with the desires both of the South and North, by operating on currency. 8vo. New York, 1833.
- Clinton, De Witt. Speeches of Governor Clinton before the Legislature of New York. 8vo. New York, 1823.
- New York. Report of the Trustees of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; made to the Chancellor of the State of New York, March 29, 1831. 8vo. Albany, 1831.
- Clinton, De Witt. Message from the Governor to the Legislature of the State of New York, on the opening of the session, Jan. 3, 1826. 8vo. Albany, 1826.
- Message from the Governor to the Legislature, &c. on the opening of the session, Jan. 4, 1825. 8vo. Albany, 1825.
- Deaf and Dumb. Tenth Annual Report of the Directors of the Central Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb—to the Legislature of the State of New York, for the year 1833. 8vo. Central Canajoharie, 1834.
- Kneeland, A. Supplement to the Proceedings of the Friends of Liberal Christianity in the city of New York. 8vo.
- Clinton, De Witt. Speech of His Excellency, De Witt Clinton, delivered this day to the Legislature of the State of New York, Jan. 4, 1820. Albany, 1820.
- Seamen's Aid Society. Eighth Annual Report of the—written by Mrs. S. S. Hall, and read at the annual meeting, Jan. 8, 1841. 8vo. Boston, 1841; also the Fourth Annual Report, 1837. 8vo. Boston, 1837.
- New York. Report of the Commissioners appointed by joint resolutions of the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, of the 13th and 15th March, 1810, to explore the route of an inland navigation from Hudson's River to Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. 8vo. Albany, 1811.
- Epaminondas. The Address of, to the citizens of the State of New York. 8vo. Albany, 1820.

- Adams, J. Q. Letter to Harrison G. Otis, Esq., from J. Q. Adams, a Senator of the United States, in reply to Timothy Pickering. 8vo. New York, 1808.
- Moore, Ely. Address delivered before the General Trades Union of the city of New York, at the Chatham Street Chapel, Monday, Dec. 2, 1833. 12mo. New York, 1833.
- Report of a Committee of the citizens of Pittsburgh, appointed 21st of December, 1816, to inquire into the state of the manufactures in the city and its immediate vicinity ; made 17th Feb. 1817. New York. A brief topographical and statistical manual of the State of New York ; exhibiting the situation and boundaries of the several counties—the cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, creeks, &c. in each, &c. 12mo. Albany, 1811.
- New South Ferry. All the proceedings in relation to the—between the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from Dec. 1825 to Jan. 1835. 8vo. New York, 1835.
- Great Western Canal. Letter from Saratoga Springs, 20th June, 1822. 8vo.
- Pauperism. The fourth annual report of the managers of the Society for the prevention of in the city of New York ; Jan. 21, 1821. 8vo. New York, 1821.
- New York. Fourteenth annual report of the managers of the Asylum for lying-in women, presented March 10, 1837. 8vo. New York, 1837.
- Seamen's Aid Society. Fifth Annual Report of the Managers of the—of the city of Boston. 8vo. Boston, 1838.
- Wright, Silas. Speech of—in the United States Senate, upon Col. Thomas H. Benton's resolutions, Feb. 15, 1836.
- New York and Erie Railroad Company. First Annual Report of the Directors of the—made to the stockholders, Sept, 29, 1835. 8vo. New York, 1835.
- Great Western Canal. Considerations on the—from the Hudson to Lake Erie ; with a view of its expense, advantages, and progress. 8vo. Brooklyn, 1818.
- Report of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled “ an Act to provide for the Improvement of the Internal Navigation of the State,” passed April 8th, 1811, for the consideration of all matters relating to the said inland navigation. 8vo. Albany, 1812.

New York and Erie Railroad. Statement of an argument on the memorials from the county of Alleghany, in favor of a survey by the State, of the—before the committee on railroads, in the Assembly Chamber, 1834. 8vo. Albany, 1834.

New York Typographical Society. Reply to a Report of the, &c. 18mo. New York, 1829.

Tompkins, D. D. Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the final settlement of the accounts of—in Assembly, March 16, 1820.

Tompkins, D. D., and others. Letter to A. McIntyre, Esq., Comptroller of the State of New York. Staten Island, 1819.

New York City. Report of the Committee of Laws of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in relation to the city and county elections.

New York. Report of the Secretary of State, giving an abstract of the Reports of the Superintendents of the Poor, made Feb. 10, 1834. Albany, 1834.

[Carey, M.] The Crisis. An appeal to the good sense of the nation against the spirit of resistance and the dissolution of the Union, 4th ed. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1832.

United States. Address and Circular of the National Institution for promoting industry in the United States, to their fellow citizens. 8vo. New York, 1820.

Sparks, Jared. Review of the Rev. J. Spark's letters on the Protestant Episcopal Church, in reply to the Rev. Dr. Watts' sermon. 8vo. Baltimore, 1820.

England. Statistics of the Church of England as developed in the Reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with notes and comments, &c. 12mo. London, 1836.

Boston. Report of the Committee of Delegates from the Benevolent Societies of Boston. 12mo. Boston, 1834.

Report on a union of churches for benevolent purposes, read and accepted at a meeting held April 27, 1834. 12mo. Boston, 1834.

New York. Report of a committee on application from the Medical Society to the next Legislature, consisting of Drs. Gray, Baxter and Bedford. 8vo. New York, 1832.

New York Medical Society. By-Laws of the, &c. New York, 1832.

Williams, Edwin. Supplement to the New York Annual Register, VOL. VII.

- for the year 1834, being part IV., with an Appendix. New York, 1834.
- Congressional Directory of the second session of the twenty-fifth Congress of the United States of America. Washington, 1838.
- Slavery. Hints on a cheap mode of purchasing the liberty of a slave population. New York, 1838.
- Slavery, Negro. Conduct and treatment of missionaries in the West Indies, &c. London.
- Shade, Maria. Imposture and deception detected and exposed, being a review of the proceedings of the first Baptist Church in the city of New York, in relation to what Parkinson terms the slanderous charges brought against the pastor of said church, by Maria Shade. 12mo. New York, 1829.
- Everett, Edward. A sermon preached at the dedication of the First Congregational Church in New York. Jan. 20, 1821. 8vo. New York, 1821.
- Hammond, Abijah. An Address delivered before the Agricultural Society of the county of Westchester, N. Y. Mount Pleasant, 1821.
- Mitchell, Samuel L. Some of the memorable events and occurrences in the life of, &c. ; from the year 1786 to 1822. 8vo.
- Gardner, Daniel. A treatise on Political Economy, as applied to Peace and War, and their effects upon National Prosperity. 8vo. Troy, 1833.
- Townsend, Robert. An inquiry into the cause of Social Evil, with its remedy, being an inaugural address before the Social Reform Society. 12mo. N. Y., 1839. No. 1.
- Corrector, The, or Independent American, No. I. 8vo. N. Y., 1815.
- Torrey, Jesse, Jr. The National Library, and advocate of civil and religious liberty, or universal repository of useful knowledge. Nos. 1 and 2. Vol. I. 8vo. Phila., 1833.
- Jew, The. Being a defence of Judaism against all adversaries, and particularly against the insidious attacks of Israel's Advocate. Vol. I. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12.
- Bacon, D. The New York Judicial Repository for Nov. 1818. 8vo.
- United States Magazine and Literary and Political Repository. Vol. I. No. 1. 8vo. New York, 1823.

- Theological Magazine for September and October, 1795. Vol. I. No. 2. New York, 1795.
- Free Universal Magazine. Vol. I. No. 2. New York, 1793.
- United States Medical and Surgical Journal. No. 1. N. Y. and Phila. 1834.
- Yale College. Catalogue of the officers and students in 1834—35. New Haven, 1834.
- Smith, Charles. The Monthly Military Repository. Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7. New York, 1796.
- Mitchell and Miller, Drs. The Medical Repository, and review of American publications on medicine, surgery, and the auxiliary branches of philosophy. Vol. IV. No. 3. Vol. V. No. 3. New York, 1801.
- M'Donnough, Wm. The Trial of, on an indictment for the murder of his wife, Elizabeth M'Donnough. Boston, 1817.
- Whitlaw, Charles. Reply to Dr. Hosack's Inaugural Address, delivered before the Medical Society of the county of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1824. Phila. 1825.
- Whitlaw, Chas. Extracts from the Reports of the Asylum for the cure of scrofula and glandular diseases, upon the medical principles, and under the immediate superintendence of. 12mo. London, 1826.
- Washington, George. Letters from, to several of his friends, in the year 1776, in which are set forth a fairer and fuller view of American Politics, than ever yet transpired, or the public could be made acquainted with through any other channel. 8vo. London, 1777.
- Pennsylvania. The United States versus 25 cases of cloths, 15 cases of cassimeres, 1 case of cloths and cassimeres and 24 pieces of pilot cloth. March 10, 1840.
- New York. The charter of the city of. New York, 1801.
- American Lyceum, with the proceedings of the Convention held in New York, May 4, 1831, to organize the National Department of the Institution. 8vo. Boston, 1831.
- Education. Proposition submitted to the citizens and legislators of the United States, in relation to the common school system. Feb. 22, 1833.
- New York. Proceedings of a meeting of mechanics and other working men. N. Y. 1830.

- Clinton, De Witt. A Discourse delivered before the American Academy of the Arts. 12mo. New York, 1816.
- Fulton, Robert, and twenty-two others. The opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, delivered in the Court of Errors, in the cause of, &c. 8vo. Albany, 1812.
- Proceedings of the Working Mens' Convention in Boston, Oct. 2d, 1833.
- Massachusetts. An act in addition to an act enlarging the limits of the several gaol yards in this commonwealth. 1835.
- Desaussure, Chancellor. Memoir of the life and eulogy on the character of the late Judge Waties. 8vo. Columbia. S. C. 1828.
- An Abstract of the Evidence lately taken in the House of Commons, against the orders in council, being a summary of the facts there proved, respecting the present state of the commerce and manufactures of the country. 8vo. New York, 1812.
- Manhattan Company. An Act of Incorporation of the, &c. New York, 1799.
- Deaf and Dumb. Address and Constitution of the New York Female Association, to aid in giving support and instruction to the indigent deaf and dumb. New York, 1830.
- Tappan, Benjamin. Remarks of—of Ohio, on Abolition Petitions, delivered in the Senate, Feb. 4, 1840.
- Fine, John. Letter of—to his constituents, Aug. 1840. Ogdensburgh, N. Y. 1840.
- Indians. Report from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Dec. 1832.
- First Semi-Annual Report of the ministers-at-large to the benevolent fraternity of churches. Boston, 1835.
- Maryland, University of. Prospectus of the Faculty of Physic of the, &c. Baltimore, 1839.
- Lying-in-Women. Seventh Annual Report of the Managers of the New York Asylum for, &c. New York, 1830.
- Bayley, Richard, Dr. A letter from—to Dr. John Bard, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York; in answer to a part of his letter addressed to the author of "Thoughts on the Dispensary." New York, 1791.
- Stroebe, J. C. An Essay on the Lungs, ascertaining their true functions to be contrary to the present adopted opinions; and

- leading to a treatment of consumptions, and other pulmonary diseases, which promise more success than has been experienced heretofore ; in a series of numbers. 8vo. New York, 1810.
- Wood, Silas. A sketch of the first settlement of the several towns on Long Island ; with their political condition, to the end of the American Revolution. 8vo. Brooklyn, 1824.
- Herschell, Sir John. Great discoveries lately made at the Cape of Good Hope.
- Carey, M. Collectanea ; displaying the rise and progress of the tariff system of the United States ; the various efforts made from the year 1819, to establish the protecting system ; its final triumph in the tariff of 1824, and its prospective abandonment by the tariff of 1833, &c. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1833.
- Hulbert, —. Speech of—in the Assembly of New York on the Banking system. 8vo.
- What is a Monopoly ? or some considerations upon the subject of corporations and currency. By a citizen of New York. 8vo. New York, 1835.
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- Newport. Sketches of, and its vicinity, with notices respecting the history, settlement and geography of Rhode Island. 12mo. New York, 1842.
- Henley, John. The antiquities of Italy ; being the travels of the learned and reverend Bernard De Montfaucon, from Paris through Italy, in the years 1698 and 1699. Adorned with cuts. 2d edit. Folio. London, 1725.
- Malkin, Benj. Heath. The scenery, antiquities, and biography of South Wales, from materials collected during two excursions in the year 1803. Embellished with views. 4to. London, 1804.
- Watson, Robert, LL. D. The history of the reign of Philip the Third, King of Spain 4to. London, 1783.

Hughes, John. Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, made during the year 1819. 2d edit. 4to. London, 1829.

Tatham, W. The political economy of inland navigation, irrigation and drainage, with thoughts on the multiplication of commercial resources, and on means of bettering the condition of mankind, by the construction of canals. 4to. London, 1799.

Ayrer, Jacob. Historischer Processus Juris. Folio, 1600.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee presented and read a report from that committee upon the nominations referred to them, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected :

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,	Hamilton College N. Y.
L. WARD SMITH,	Rochester.
A. K. HADLEY,	Troy.
WESSELL S. SMITH,	Jamaica.
Hon. JAMES WHITCOMB,	Indiana.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. WALTER H. BIDWELL,	J. BUTLER WRIGHT,
CHARLES D. LAWTON,	GEORGE GIFFORD,
WILLIAM CECIL EVARTS,	RAY BOYNTON,
JOHN ERHARDT,	Rev. HENRY P. TAPPAN,
	D. D.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN.	JOSEPH F. ALLEN,
J. G. DUDLEY,	Rev. JOHN J. OWEN, D. D.
Rev. ASA D. SMITH,	Rev. J. L. HODGE,
WALTER T. HATCH.	

HENRY AUSTIN BRADY, Esq., announced to the Society the sudden decease on the 21st of March last, of the Hon. Benjamin F. Thompson, of Hempstead, L. I., and read the following sketch of his life :

Benjamin Franklin Thompson was born at Setauket, Suffolk county, Long Island, May 15, 1784. His ancestors were early settlers of Connecticut and Long Island. His father Samuel Thompson was an eminent physician, and was born in 1738, and died in 1811, aged 73 years. Mrs. Thompson, the mother of our late associate, died in 1793, when he was about ten years of age. In 1794 he was sent to the Academy of East Hampton, and returned home in April, 1795, and attended the village school at Setauket until October, 1796, when he was transferred to the Academy at Huntington, L. I. In 1802, he was admitted to the freshman class at Yale College, New Haven, during the Presidency of the Rev. Timothy Dwight. At the end of a year he left College, at his father's request. In October, 1804, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Sage, of Sag Harbor, L. I., and in 1806-7 he attended the medical lectures at Columbia College, New York, and the chemical lectures at the New York Hospital, and a short time afterwards was licensed as a physician, and soon obtained an extensive practice. About this time, mostly by his exertions, a library society was formed at Setauket—but after a few years it was dissolved, and the books were dispersed. In 180 he delivered an oration on the repeal of the embargo. In 1811 he was appointed Clerk of the County of Suffolk. On the 4th of July of the same year, he pronounced an oration at Setauket. In 1812 he was appointed Surgeon to the Brookhaven Regiment, commanded by Colonel Davis. He married in 1810, the daughter of the Rev. Zechariah Greene, and about this time was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and a Master in Chancery—and in 1812 was elected to the Legislature of this State. From December, 1813, to December 1815, he was collector of the internal revenue and direct taxes of the counties of Kings and Queens. He resigned this employment, and was immediately elected to the Legislature. In 1818 he relinquish-

ed the practice of medicine, and commenced the study of law with the Hon. Selah B. Strong, of Setauket, now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of this State. In 1821 he was admitted an attorney of the Suffolk Common Pleas, and was afterwards admitted an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of this State.

In 1824 he removed from Setauket to Hempstead, Queens county, where he resided until his decease. In 1826 he was made District Attorney, and for ten years discharged the duties of that office. In 1825 he published a work called "The Justice's Guide." On the 4th of July, 1827, he pronounced at North Hempstead, L. I., an oration which was much admired and extensively published by the leading newspapers of the country.

In 1838 he completed his History of Long Island, upon which he had been engaged for many years. This work was published in this city in 1839, and was very successful. A second edition much enlarged was published in 1843, and at the time of his death, a third edition revised and partly re-written, was nearly ready for the press.

In 1845 he read a paper before this Society on the Indian names of places on Long Island, and was at that time appointed a member of the committee on the preparation and publication of an Indian map of this State—which still remains unfinished.

Mr. Thompson for several years before his decease was engaged in making a collection of curious American epitaphs, with the intention of publishing a work on that subject, somewhat similar to that of the Rev. Timothy Alden. He also, several years since, wrote a series of letters describing in a highly entertaining manner every town, village and locality on Long Island, with sketches of the principal inhabitants of each, which letters were extensively copied in the various newspapers published on Long Island and in other parts of the country.

Mr. Thompson was distinguished for his ardent love for historic research—which was pursued by him with unabated zeal until his decease, and we are much indebted to him for the collection and preservation of material for the illustration of the local history of this State.

He retained the vigor of his cultivated mind unimpaired to the last hour of his life.

“ No pale gradations quenched that ray.”

He was taken from us in the midst of his usefulness, and in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. BRADY then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Society :

Resolved, That in the decease of Benjamin F. Thompson, this Society has lost a distinguished member, whose private worth and professional merits had won for him the regard of the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That in adding to the roll of our departed members the name of Benjamin F. Thompson, it is due to his memory that the records of the Society, should bear testimony to his excellent qualities as a scholar, who had pursued his historical labors with credit to himself, and usefulness to his country ; and as a citizen whose example in the paths of public duty are worthy of emulation.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS exhibited a half-dollar coined during the Presidency of General Washington, struck from a die made upon the Royal pattern : i. e. on one side the Eagle, on the reverse “ G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT I: 1792.” But six pieces were coined, when, by order of General Washington, the dies were broken and destroyed.

J. W. KNEVELS, Esq., then read the following paper on

OUR DUTCH PREDECESSORS.

After some preliminary remarks, in which reference was made to the present prosperous and imposing attitude of the former Dutch Colony of the New Netherlands, now by universal consent designated as the Empire State, and to the hospitable reception given by our Belgian ancestors to the puritan Pilgrims, which were adduced as circumstances investing the subject with peculiar interest, it was suggested that although the Dutch settlers of this State were not Refugees for conscience sake like the Emigrants of Plymouth rock, it was not because they prized religious freedom less, but because they had *successfully* resisted their oppressors *at home*, and had firmly established their country's liberties and independence. That country was the asylum of the pious and the patriotic; they themselves therefore were not driven to seek refuge on an inhospitable shore, but enjoyed the happy distinction of *giving* shelter to the oppressed of all other nations.

In the midst of an arduous struggle for their own liberties, the Seven United Provinces planted in the new world the colony of the New Netherlands, part of which is now degradingly termed New York, and had the Dutch Republic left behind her no other memorial of her existence, this would alone entitle her to the gratitude, the respect and sympathy of every philanthropist. But there were many other circumstances and coincidences between our history and that of Holland, which should also excite our attention, and interest us in her welfare and annals. They passed through a revolution as we had done, and were obliged to purchase their liberties with their blood, after a contest of not seven or eight, but of seventy or eighty years before their independence was fully achieved. Like ourselves, they were Republicans, Federal Re-

publicans, the model of our Confederation, friends of the liberty of speech, of the press, and of conscience; they, too, were highly commercial in their habits, and equally addicted with ourselves to marine enterprise; with a formidable navy, they were the rivals of Great Britain as we now are, on the ocean, and in pursuing the subject we should find ourselves and mankind at large, indebted to them for some of the most important inventions and discoveries. Our Dutch paternity, it was thought might also be traced in our successful system of internal navigation, commenced and persevered in by that great statesman whose name indicates his descent from the celebrated Grand Pensionary De Witte, a name *thrice* illustrious in our State, as having been borne by the immortal De Witt Clinton, and an eloquent Divine of the same patronymic. Our eastern neighbors, with their accustomed *adroitness*, had in a measure forestalled public opinion on the subject, so that "Forefathers' Day," or the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock had almost entirely monopolised the honors due to those upon whose foundation it is admitted they are expert builders; "but," it was asked, "had it not been for Dutch hospitality would not the Mayflower have 'bloomed unseen and wasted her sweetness on the desert air?'" Would she have ever floated over the waves of the Atlantic, the Lotus flower of Liberty, in her fertilized capsule bearing precious seed, had not the bulb been first planted and fostered in the congenial soil of Holland?

Allusion was then made to another race of men who glory in the name of Anglo-Saxon, who with more than Mahomedan faith in their manifest destiny, conceive themselves marked out as the grand regenerators of human affairs, who in their self complacency believe no other branch of Adam's posterity but themselves to be his true heirs? "Who," it was asked, "are these Anglo-Saxons?" The answer returned to this question was, that

they could be looked upon in truth as nothing more nor less than a colony of Dutchmen!

That such was the true state of the case was shown by reference to the history of the early settlement of Britain by adventurers under various denominations of Yules, Angles, and Saxons; that under this last term the Frisii were unquestionably included, after whom the province of Friesland was named. Judging from similarity of language as well as locality, such is the close resemblance of the Anglo-Saxon with the Frisii, that their national identity cannot be doubted, and we know that large numbers of them *eo nomine*, emigrated to Britain. Hengist, by the old Chroniclers, is stated to have been either a Saxon or Friesian. Although Bede omits mentioning them by name, yet Procopius, in his 4th Book on the Gothic War, states that Britain was peopled by three nations, the Britons, (of Celtic origin,) Yutes, and Friesians.

The Saxon Chronicle records that Anno Domini 897, the Friesians and Angles fought under the command of King Alfred against the Danes, who were defeated near Exmouth, Devonshire.

In general, it might be said, that these invaders, and auxiliaries too, sometimes including those of Scandinavian descent, were all kindred tribes of the great Theotise, Teutise, Dutch or Teutonic grand division of the Caucasian or Japhetic race, the word Dutch being but a corruption of Teutise, Teutonic or German. We cannot, therefore, preclude the Anglo-Saxon from sharing with us the glory and advantage of Dutch descent!

In the course of English history we find that multitudes of Flemings accompanied the first William the Conqueror in his invasion of England, and the proud Anglo-Saxons were subsequently obliged (by a natural resort to the fountain head) to call in the assistance of their Dutch cousins, in the person of William the Third and his army,

to help them to settle their difficulties with the last king of the Stuart breed.

Attention was then solicited to some of the physical circumstances of this remarkable country; coping as it has done with the most powerful civilized nations, England, France and Spain, we are astonished on finding that its extreme length and breadth do not respectively amount to more than 150 miles. Its area is something more than 10,000 square miles, being less than one-quarter of the size of the State of New York.

The present kingdom of Holland which, besides the original Seven United Provinces, includes Dutch Brabant and Dutch Flanders, is scarcely as large as Vermont or Maryland, yet she maintains a navy even in her present state of comparative decay, as large as that of these United States, but she has sent out in former days a fleet of 80 ships of the line. The United States of America contains, exclusive of Texas and our recent acquisitions from Mexico, 2,364,400 square miles, of which our State forms less than one-fiftieth part; Holland being only one-fourth of New York in size, is therefore equal but to one 200th part of the Union, in fact rather less. Its population in 1827, was estimated at 2,285,663 souls, more than 228 to the square mile, being the most thickly settled of any part of the world. In order fairly to estimate her comparative standing at the present day with other nations, it should be borne in mind that she has colonies whose inhabitants may be reckoned at nine and a half millions, forming an aggregate of nearly thirteen millions of souls under the sway of the present sovereign.

A great singularity in its physical geography was, that the greater part of the country is from 20 to 40 feet below the high water level of the German ocean, by which it is bounded on the north. To this circumstance it probably owes its name, derived from the root of our word hole or hollow, denoting its concave or dishing surface.

Holland, or hollow land, was the proper name of only one of the United Provinces; the six other original States were Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Utrecht, Gelders, and Zealand. This peculiarity, its lying below the level of the sea, is owing to the fact of its being mostly what we term made land, "the conquest of man over the ocean." Originally the country, or so much of it as then appeared above the waves, is described as one huge morass, and probably chains of low islands strung along the coast, which have been united by embankments. "In the days of Julius Cæsar, they do not appear to have labored at their dykes, but they seem to have commenced them in the following century, and many places now hidden by the waves, were covered in the times of the Romans with populous towns, as is shown by ancient inscriptions found in these submerged ruins." "For man's industry and ingenuity is not always effectual against the fury of the elements, and the ocean occasionally breaking through the dykes in formidable inundations, reasserts its prescriptive rights over these alienated portions of its domains." The great gulph called the Zuyder Zee, between the provinces of Holland and Friesland, and the Dollaert, between Hanover and Groningen, have each been caused by these irruptions, which were attended with an awful destruction of human life and property.

Passing over a descriptive sketch of the world-renowned Rhine, the noblest of European rivers, in which its origin was traced amongst the everlasting glaciers of Mount St. Gothard, in the Alpine regions of Switzerland, issuing in three branches to the light of heaven, at an elevation of more than 6000 feet above the waters of the ocean, thence precipitating itself from this height through the Canton of the Grisons or Grey League, skirting that of St. Galle, in a northerly direction, it was described as thence inclining westwardly until it enters the Boden See, or Lake of Constance. Thence it issues, still flowing to the west, and below Scheffhausen it leaps

over the opposing barrier of rocks forming the celebrated cascade of the Falls of the Rhine near Lauffen; after passing from Mentz to Cologne, through that highly picturesque and romantic scenery, which has kindled the rapture of tourists, in which part of its course it glides along the Dutchy of Nassau, the ancient seat of that race of hereditary heroes, the Counts of Nassau, afterwards (by the intermarriage of one of the family with Claude de Chalons, heiress of an ancient and important French Principality of Provence,) known as Princes of Orange, it passes through the provinces of the Lower Rhine, augmented by the Mayne, the Lahn, the *blue* Moselle, and other tributaries, until it reaches the confines of Holland, where it bends to the west, and is here furcated and bifurcated into numerous branches, some of them artificial canals, so that its ancient original channel is left almost dry, and a small brook is all that remains of the ancient river as it passes into the sea; the river beds, not as elsewhere, meandering full brimmed through the plains, or sunk in deep channels, are raised above the surface of the earth, like the corded veins swelling above the muscles in an athletic arm.

The Rhine must have originally encountered the ocean far inland of its present point of discharge, and has no doubt been a faithful and constant, though silent co-operator with its children in creating their present domicile.

The current of the Northern or German Sea is daunted up and repulsed by the barrier of the peninsula of Jutland, and thus concurs with the Rhine, by occasioning a partial stagnation, in facilitating this alluvial deposition; but the art and industry of the inhabitants have turned all these circumstances to their own advantage, so that the Dutch, above all other nations, may boast of their country, since they not only inhabit, but absolutely *make* it.

Our first acquaintance with this part of the world is derived from the Natural History of Pliny, about one hundred years after the Christian Era, who, after visiting

these northern shores, gives us the following picture of their state. "There," says he, "the ocean pours in its flood twice a day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty, whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or of the sea. The wretched inhabitants take refuge on the sand hills, or in little huts which they construct on the summit of lofty stakes, whose elevation is conformable to that of the highest tide. When the sea rises they appear like navigators; when it retires, as though they had been shipwrecked. They subsist on the fish left by the reflux waters, and which they catch in nets formed of rushes or seaweed. Neither tree nor shrub is visible on these shores. The drink of the people is rain water, which they preserve with great care; their fuel a sort of turf, which they gather and form with the hand, and," he adds indignantly, "yet these unfortunate beings dare to complain against their fate when they fall under the power, and are incorporated with the Empire of Rome!"

Such was Holland in the first century. Exactly fifteen hundred years after this picture, of wretchedness and desolation, the same country is spoken of in these glowing terms. "The United Provinces were soon without any rival on the seas. In Europe alone they had 1200 merchant ships in activity, and upwards of 70,000 sailors constantly employed, (more than we now have.) They built annually 2000 vessels. In the year 1598, eighty ships sailed from their ports for the Indias or America. They carried on besides, an extensive trade on the coast of Guinea, whence they brought large quantities of gold dust, and found, in short, in all quarters of the globe, the reward of their skill, industry and courage." This is but one item in the abstract of their prosperity and greatness, yet, what a contrast to the former sketch, and what an idea it gives us of the indomitable resolution, industry, enterprise and intelligence, of this peculiar people, who, after a succession of wars, (the revolutionary war alone,

as already stated, occupying 80 years,) could thus create from out of the ocean a new seat of liberty, science, and the arts, the most populous, the richest and freest country of Europe, the foster mother of the Puritans, the refuge of the oppressed of all countries, and of all religions, the Jew even not excepted; in one word, the worthy Fountress of the Empire State!

But to proceed with its earlier history. The Orator, Eumenius, secretary to the Emperors Maximian and Constantius, in the third century, gives us a description of the country at a subsequent period. "The coasts consisted only of sand banks or slime, alternately overflowed or left imperfectly dry. A little further inland, trees were to be found, but on a soil so marshy that an inundation threw down whole forests, such as are still found at 8 or 10 feet depth below the surface. The sea had no limits, the rivers no beds or banks, the earth no solidity, for there was not in the whole immense plain, a spot of ground that did not yield under the footsteps of man.

The Belgæ, inhabitants of the higher levels of the surrounding country, whom Cæsar styles the bravest tribe of the Gauls, were defeated by him after nearly destroying the disciplined armies of Rome; but the invader found *less* success when they attacked the natives of the *low* grounds, that which is now termed Holland, at least as much of it as then existed. The Roman Legions for the first time retreated, and were contented to occupy the high grounds which form the Walloon provinces, now the Kingdom of Belgium. Cæsar formed an alliance with this warlike people, known as the Batavi, the bravest and most constant auxiliaries of the Romans from thenceforth. So high was his opinion of his new allies, that he even went so far as to deprive the Roman cavalry of their horses, on which he mounted these new allies, who managed them better than their Italian riders; almost all his subsequent victories, and particularly that of Pharsalia, being decided by the valor of the auxiliaries he obtained

from the low countries. This is our first notice in history of that Dutch courage which has grown proverbial, and which other nations feebly and spuriously imitate by alcoholic fumes. Dutch courage is confessedly of superior quality, and therefore they attempt to counterfeit it by the bottle. Hence the slang phrase.

But beyond these Batavi, on the extreme verge of the continent, were then found the Frisii or Friesians, who showed no tendency to mix with foreigners, rarely figured in their ranks, and seemed to revolt from the southern refinement which was so little in harmony with their manners and ways of life. They and the Menapians, who lived to the west of them, made gradual progress in the arts of life. Slow and successive improvements taught them to cultivate the beans which grew wild among the marshes, and to tend a small and degenerate breed of cattle. The Menapians, already in advance, were a maritime people, and carried on a trade with Britain, to which they exported salt, the art of manufacturing which they understood; they brought back marl in return, a most important commodity for the improvement of their lands. They also understood the art of salting meat; a skill they still retain, with a perfection that made it in high repute in Italy, and had established a colony on the eastern coast of Ireland, not far from Dublin. It seems probable, as already remarked, that the construction of their dykes had not commenced in the days of Julius Cæsar, but in the darkness of the succeeding century, we may infer that the first steps were taken. The Batavians were finally almost extirpated in the Roman wars, that is, (we may presume,) the male population capable of bearing arms, but the Friesian preserved their independence, their laws, and their fondness for liberty, calling themselves *Dievrievriesen*, the free Frieslanders, as the very name is thought to import. The Saxon name was gradually extinguished in these countries, and the remnants adopted that of the Frisons, (*Frisii* or *Friesons*.)

either because they became really incorporated with that nation, or merely that they recognised it for the most powerful of their tribes. Friesland, to speak in the language of that age, then extended (A. D. 700) from the Scheldt to the Weser, and formed a considerable state, including, consequently, Westphalia, Hanover, and Oldenburgh, as well as several of the provinces afterwards collectively denominated Holland.

Finally, after various vicissitudes, the country became part of the empire of Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, the inhabitants having previously been converted to Christianity, though not without severe struggles against both the Emperor and the new religion, under their renowned leader, the illustrious Witikind, from whom the kings of England, and other crowned heads in Europe, trace their descent. At this period we find a germ of nascent commerce and liberty springing up in a way in which, according to certain prevalent modern notions, it could least be looked for; I mean by the creation of corporations or *Guilds*. These were voluntary associations for mutual protection, comprising obligations which bound every member to give succor to any other, in cases of *illness, conflagration*, or shipwreck. But the growing force of these social compacts alarmed the quick-sighted despotism of Charlemagne, and they were consequently prohibited both by him and his successors. The ban of the Sovereign was without efficacy; corporations stood their ground, and to them we owe our most valuable municipal privileges; while universal despotism reigned around in the *rural* districts, in the *towns* was the sacred fire of liberty nurtured and maintained, so that within a century after the death of Charles the Great, all Flanders was covered with corporate towns. In the more northern parts, which still bore the common name of Friesland, a more general and successful stand was made to despotic power. The Frisons succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the monarch to their long established rights. These

rights consisted, firstly, in the freedom of *every* order of citizens; secondly, in the right of property, a right which admitted no authority of the Sovereign to violate it by confiscation, except in cases of downright treason; thirdly, in the right of trial by none but native judges, according to national usages; fourthly, in a very narrow limitation of the military services to be rendered to the Sovereign; fifthly, in the hereditary title to property, that is, a right to inherit property in direct line, on payment of certain feudal dues. These five principal rights rendered Friesland in its political aspect, totally different from the other portions of the empire. Their privileges secured, their property inviolable, their duties limited, their judges of their own people, the Frisons were altogether free from the servitude which weighed down France and other feudal states. These advantages produced a government nearly analogous to that which Magna Charta was the means of founding at a late period (1215) in England. Consequently four hundred years in advance. A specimen or two of these ancient laws may not be uninteresting; I therefore cite the following: "Brocman, (a tribe of Friesians,) enact this statute, that there shall be erected no castle and wall, and no high house, under the penalty of eight marks," &c. This shows the extreme jealousy of a free people for their liberty, in forbidding the erection of a house of stone, and of any building of more than two stories over a cellar, (as the act further provides,) that the possessor might not thence annoy his countrymen, and use his house as an instrument of tyranny. Building their churches *alone* of stone they fortified them, connecting them by walls with the adjoining parishes, and thus forming a stronghold, they retreated there after the loss of a battle, and defended at the same moment the two dearest possessions of mankind, their hearths and altars, against the insults of oppressors.

Again: "There may no *Monk*, withdrawn from the world, accept a legacy or inheritance from father or from

mother, from sister or from brother, from his friends," &c. This enactment is levelled against the so called Alienation in Mortmain, to prevent the concentrating in the hands of the ecclesiastics by their influence, especially at the death-beds of the superstitious, of immoderate quantities of land and other property. Similar provisions have come down to our own times and country, adopted from the legislation of the Anglo-Saxons. Another citation from an ancient bill of rights of the province of Groningen, also termed the Omlanden. "This is the first statute and the gift of King Charles, and the right of all Friesians, that every one may occupy his possessions as long as he has not forfeited them." This is the tenth statute that the Friesians need not follow a campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward than to the Vlie * * * * Then King Charles commanded that they should go beyond, but the people maintained their right against the king, &c., &c.

I pass on with my narrative. To understand the posture of political affairs about this and the ensuing periods of history, we are to learn that the right to property in lands had been gradually falling into the hands of the Bishops and titled Clergy, and into the hands of the Counts and other nobles. Every province had its particular Count, entirely independent of his Peers, and administering government absolutely, as far as life and limb were concerned, subject only to certain feudal liabilities to the empire. Thus we hear continually of the Counts of Burgundy, of Flanders, of Hainault, Artois, and others.

Of the Seven United Provinces, the one to which the name of Holland is more particularly applied, was of much more recent formation or recovery from the water, than the others, and as such it was looked upon as an inviting object of prey by the surrounding States, until Count Thierry Diederick, or Theodoric, then governing in West Friesland, succeeded in establishing his power,

and founded the city of Dort, or Dordrecht, then and now on an island, but which, until 1421, had become a part of the main land by the usual process of embankments. In that year, however, a dreadful inundation broke through the Merwe Dyke, and overflowed 72 parishes, forming the Lake of Biesbosch, and reducing Dort to its original insular condition. This city is famous as the seat of the great Synod of Dort, of which we shall take further notice hereafter. After many severe conflicts against the Bishops of Utrecht and Liege, and the Duke of Lorraine, the latter being taken prisoner and his army cut to pieces, Count Thierry and his fierce Frisons entered into an amicable arrangement with the Emperor of Germany, and from that period the Counts of Holland and his posterity formed a barrier against which the ecclesiastical power and the remains of the imperial supremacy, continually struggled to be only shattered in each new assault. "They were as a sword in the flank of the Bishop of Utrecht." In the midst of the gradual organization of the various counties, which we cannot enter into, history for sometime loses sight of these Frisons, the maritime people of the North, who took little part in the wars of the next two centuries. But still we are told there was no portion of Europe which at that time offered a finer picture of social improvement, than these once damp and dreary coasts.

The name of Frison's extended from the Weser to the westward of the Zuyder Zee, and it became usual no longer to denominate by that name the subjects of the Counts of Holland, who were now distinguished as Hollanders or Dutch. The others refused to recognize the sovereign counts. They boasted of being self-governed, owing no allegiance but to the Emperor. Frequent collisions therefore took place with their neighbors, the result of which was their refusal to recognize any authority whatever, but that of their national judges. Each Canton was governed by their own laws. If a difficulty arose,

the deputies of the nation met together on the borders of the Ems, in a place called the Trees of Upstal, (Upstal-boomen,) where three old oaks stood in the middle of an immense plain. In this primitive Hall of Congress, Chieftains were chosen, who, on swearing to maintain the laws and oppose the common enemy were invested with a limited and temporary authority.

In no part of Europe was the good sense of the people so effectively opposed to the unreasonable practices of Catholicism in those days. They successfully resisted the payment of tithes, and as a punishment (said the monks) the sea inflicted upon them repeated inundations.

They forced their priests to marry, saying, that a man who had no wife necessarily sought the wife of another. They acknowledged no ecclesiastical decree, if secular judges double the number of the priests did not bear a part in it.

Do I dwell too long on this portion of my subject? Are those details dry and barren of interest? Pardon me, if it be so; but to me the reminiscence of these noble guardians of the flame of liberty in these dark ages, when all else was despotism and confusion, is but a slight tribute of the respect and gratitude we owe to those our ancestors, the Vrie Vriesen. "No Nation" continues the authority to whom I am indebted for my information. "No Nation is more interested than England, (yes! we are,) in the examination of all that concerns this remote corner of Europe, so resolute in its opposition to both civil and religious tyranny; for *it was there* that those Saxon institutions and principles were first developed without constraint, while the time of their establishment in England was still distant." So early was their attachment to liberty recognized, and so difficult to be understood, that Froissart, in 1380, accuses them of being a most *unreasonable* race, for not recognizing the authority and power of the great lords.

But we must now stride over the intervening space, and

bring you down to the period when Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, had obtained the sovereignty of Flanders, and afterwards that of Brabant. By him and his successors, in various ways, conquest, fraud or marriage, down to the accession of the renowned Charles the Fifth, one province after another was united under their rule, until their dominion included all that was lately known as the kingdom of Netherlands, previous to the late Belgic revolt. This period is full of romantic interest, but we can do nothing but advert to the result in the union of the sovereignty of the provinces in this family.

Charles the Fifth, it is well known, was a grandson of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, who had married Mary of Burgundy, heiress of Charles the Rash ; and his mother was Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Castile and Arragon, the fortunate patrons of Columbus. In him was united the sovereignty of the Germanic Confederation, of Spain, of the Netherlands, of Naples, and of Sicily ; and it is remarkable, that under him, and in opposition to his authority, the most powerful monarch Europe had for a long period seen, took place the reformation of religion, the work of one poor Augustine monk, Martin Luther. It will not be surprising to learn that, especially in Friesland and Holland, this daring innovation found ready acceptance and strenuous defenders ; the opinions of Martin Luther being quite conformable to many of their local customs, and perfectly congenial with the principles and general spirit of which we have spoken.

The celebrated Edzard, Count of Friesland, openly adopted the reformation, whilst the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam, without actually pronouncing himself a disciple of Lutheranism, effected more than all its advocates to throw the abuses of Catholicism into discredit ; and from this period we date the origin of the Reformed Dutch Church, one of the original divisions of reformed Christendom, and not a mere appendage of Geneva or convert of

Calvin, (great and good though he be, and where in history will you find a greater or better,) yet he was only the expositor of the doctrines then already professed by the Belgian churches, afterwards the national church of the republic of Holland.

Charles the Fifth was succeeded, as every body knows, by his son, Philip the Second, in all those of his dominions which were hereditary. Germany being elective in its constitution, he did not become emperor, but a brother of Charles, Ferdinand I., succeeded to that dignity.

Philip then, was king of Spain, and sovereign of the Netherlands, and of the other remaining possessions of his father, including the vast acquisitions in the new world; he married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Henry the Eighth, king of England. Two personages, (I mean Philip and Mary,) equally notorious in history for their bigotry, cruelty and despotic principles; and if congeniality of temper and tastes be essential ingredients to domestic happiness, this royal couple were doubly assured in that respect. On the other hand no characters could be more strongly contrasted, that of Philip and his new subjects of the Netherlands, more especially those of the northern provinces, and the very type and impersonation of the honest, brave, religious, liberal and enterprising Hollanders rose up as the formidable antagonist and counterpoise of this Philip, in William, Count of Nassau and Prince of Orange, who had been brought up in the family, and trained to arms under the eye of that sagacious old warrior, Charles the Fifth. This monarch had discovered his precocious talents, and he was admitted to the councils of the Emperor at a time of life when little advanced beyond boyhood. He alone was chosen by this powerful sovereign, to be present at the audience which he gave to foreign ambassadors, and it was on his arm he leaned on the memorable day of his abdication, and he had been already named when only twenty years old, to the command of the Belgian troops. No character in history ap-

proaches so near that of our immortal Washington, in the natural balance and harmony of the happiest traits of human nature, equally calculated for the shades of domestic felicity and resplendent on the grand stage of political life.

Two characters whom oppression could not goad into excess, nor power allure to despotic sway ; whom success could not render rash, nor defeat drive into despair ; whom flattery could not tempt from the even tenor of their way, nor obloquy nor ingratitude sting into revenge ; whom hardships did not appal nor pleasure seduce, whose course seemed always directed by some celestial cynosure, on which their eyes and minds were fixed far above, and as if unconscious of the breakers and impetuous waves through which they, nevertheless, forced their victorious prow. Both born in opulence and sure of the highest rewards royalty could bestow, if inclined to barter the good of their country for the favor of their Prince, yet putting into jeopardy, coolly and unhesitatingly, their lives, property and reputation, (for unsuccessful revolution, is always termed treasonable rebellion,) they each embarked deliberately in enterprizes where success was hardly within the range of calculation, but where defeat must be undoubted death and disgrace.

William, however, had not the good fortune of our Washington, nearly as he approaches him in talent and virtues ; he did not live to see his country assuming its acknowledged place among independent states, nor did he close his eyes in calm retirement in the midst of a prosperous and peaceful community, but was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, by the cursed weapon of his fanatical assassin, Balthazar Gerard.

In this respect, however, more to be envied in being privileged to shed the last drop of his heart's blood for the sake of his country.

Opposed to his, the character of Philip the Second rises from the page of history like the shadowy apparition of a

gloomy demon, potent for evil and hating virtue, yet trembling with the forebodings of coming retribution, and in its superstitious apprehensions offering hecatombs of human carnage to propitiate and avert the day of coming vengeance.

This wretch married, as his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II., of France, who had been contracted to his own son, Don Carlos, and this son he himself, from jealousy, caused to be privately put to death; nor was he free from suspicions of having caused the death of his queen.

He was not only bloody minded but treacherous, debauched in his youth, cowardly in manhood, and through life haughty, ambitious and tyrannical. In the Duke of Alva he found an instrument able and willing to carry into effect and improve upon his most diabolical schemes. The city of Haarlem, in the course of the ensuing war, having been compelled to surrender at discretion, he, Alva, caused all the magistrates, the pastors, and fifteen hundred citizens to be hanged; the tribunal he established for the trial of the accused is known as "*the Council of Blood*," and he admitted having caused the execution, during an administration of six years of 18,000 individuals. This general was not removed from the command until it became apparent that his ferocity was reacting against his master's interest, and was about extinguishing the last spark of hope of retrieving his power in the Netherlands.

After much dissimulation and intrigue on the part of Philip, with much forbearance and reluctance on the side of the confederates, open war commenced, but not until the patriot Counts, Egmont and Horn, who had relied too implicitly on the professions of Philip, and surrendered themselves to him, had been brought to the scaffold. After many vicissitudes, and many disastrous fields, mingled with transient success and victory, his whole army having been at one time disbanded, his ally, Elizabeth of England, affording occasional important succor

to the insurgents, though in a capricious and ungracious manner, the Prince of Orange convoked an Assembly at Utrecht, composed of delegates from Holland, Guelders, Zealand, Utrecht and Groningen, by whom, on the 29th of January, 1579, was signed the famous act called the Union of Utrecht, the real basis or fundamental pact of the Republic of the United Provinces. Other towns and provinces afterwards acceded to and joined the Union.

Although the patriots needed and received assistance on land, both from France and England, it must be borne in mind that on the sea the Dutch had been uniformly victorious. They had previously dispersed a large Spanish fleet under the Duke of Medina Celi, and performed the most essential services to England when threatened by Philip with the invasion of the Invincible Armada, a fleet of 140 ships of the line.

The glory of the proud result was amply shared by the new Republic. While Howard and Drake held the British fleet in readiness to oppose the Armada, that of Holland, consisting of 25 ships under the command of Justin of Nassau, (a scion of the same illustrious family, whose name he upheld on many occasions,) by a constant activity and a display of intrepid talent, blocked up the whole expected land force in the ports of Flanders, which were lying there under the Duke of Parma, ready to form a junction with the grand fleet under the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, and in this way fully repaid their debt of gratitude to Elizabeth. Previous to the opportune interference of Providence in the final dispersion and destruction of the boasted Invincible Armada, William of Orange had been (as already hinted) assassinated. Over his dead body, his gallant son, Prince Maurice, then not eighteen years of age, swore—not vengeance or hatred against his father's murderers—but that he would faithfully and religiously follow the glorious example he had given him. Maurice, however, was not the eldest son. The heir of William, and elder brother of Maurice, was

the personage known as Count Van Buren ; (perhaps an ancestor of New York's favorite son ;) he was at this time, and so continued during the war, a prisoner in Spain. *He* therefore became Prince of Orange, but never appeared on the stage of public life. Before his death, William had lost in the service of his country three brothers, Adolphus, Louis and Henry. Maurice afterwards became Prince of Orange, by the death of his brother without legitimate progeny.

Under Maurice the war was waged against the oppressors with great vigor and intrepidity, although he had opposed to him two of the greatest generals of any age, Alexander, Prince of Parma, and the famous Spinola. The King of Spain, after attempting to retrieve his fortunes by changing his governors repeatedly, first Margaret, then Alva, Requesens, Don John of Austria, the Prince of Parma, &c., finally seems to have been tired out, and to get rid of a bad bargain, made a present of these refractory subjects to Albert and Isabella, his daughter and son-in-law. In this way, ultimately, did that part of the Netherlands, now known as the Kingdom of Belgium, become transferred to the House of Austria, the *northern* provinces only achieving their independence. After the battle of Nieuport, in which Maurice gained a great victory over his antagonist, the Archduke Albert, and after as triumphant a naval victory, under Admiral Heemskirke, a *truce* of twelve years was negotiated and signed on the 9th of April, 1609, by which the Archdukes, in their own names and in that of the King of Spain, declared the United Provinces to be free and independent States, on which they renounced all claim forever.

This truce brought a calm of comparative happiness upon the country, which an almost unrelenting tempest of war had desolated for nearly half a century. "The attitude which the United Provinces assumed at this period, was indeed a proud one. They were not now compelled to look abroad and solicit States to become their

masters. They had already, in the midst of war, become so flourishing, so powerful and so envied, that they who had so lately excited compassion from the neighboring States, were now regarded with jealousy as rivals."

Great as were the virtues of Maurice, and valuable as were his services to his country, he has not escaped severe blame, principally from his having sided with the partisans of the National Church in the agitation that now commenced of the so-called Arminian doctrines, by dissenters from the Belgic platform.

Arminius, or Hermansen, was one of the ordained ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church, and, as such, must have professed his belief in, and adherence to, those very doctrines which he afterwards repudiated, and attempted to subvert. That he did so covertly, indirectly, and under protestation of substantial conformity, is more to the credit of his skill and tact as a politician, than of his candor or peculiar mildness and christian temper.

And in general it may be said, that good faith and common honesty require those who cannot conscientiously uphold the standard doctrines of any religious denomination, firmly and unequivocally to proclaim their dissent, and to separate from such sect, at whatever risk or loss in temporal interests or reputation, and not to remain in such communion for the purpose of distracting its quiet, or acquiring an ascendancy either by a clandestine system of proselytism, or a more open and direct creation of a personal party. Be this as it may, however, the dissensions growing out of the propagation of these doctrines, brought about the meeting of the famous Synod of Dort, summoned for the purpose of taking the remonstrance of the Arminians into consideration, and examining the conformity of their "*Five Points*," not only with the national creed, but the Holy Scriptures.

It was not merely a meeting of deputies from the Belgic churches, but a general council or convention of the Calvinistic world, to bear testimony against a rising and

obtrusive error; to settle a question in which all the reformed churches had an immediate interest. After much procrastination, and an evident wish on the part of Arminius and his partisans to postpone the meeting indefinitely, a decree was issued by the States General, ordering that a National Synod should convene on the following November (1618) at Dort; the plan adopted in most cases was to appoint four ministers and two ruling elders from each Provincial Synod, together with at least one professor from each of the universities.

On the recommendation of James, King of England, seconded by Prince Maurice, eminent divines from foreign churches were invited to sit and vote in the Synod. The reformed churches of France, in pursuance of such invitation, appointed their delegates, but an edict issued by the king of that country, forbade their attendance, and these churches, therefore, had no representatives. Deputies from the Episcopal Church of England were present, viz: George Carleton, Bishop of Llandaff, Joseph Hall, Dean of Worcester, and afterwards successively Bishop of Exeter, and Norwich; John Davenant, professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury; Samuel Ward, archdeacon of Taunton, and theological professor in the University of Cambridge.

The other foreign delegates were from the Electorate Palatine and Brandenburg, from Hesse, the four Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, Zurich, Berne, Basle, and Schaffhausen, and the Republics of Geneva, Bremen and Embden, forming in the whole a convention of eighty-six members.

I enter with these particulars in vindication of a religious convocation which has been grossly aspersed, and is still misrepresented and vilified in some of the most popular treatises of the present day, such as, for instance, Malte-Brun's *Geography*, and Grattan's *History of the Netherlands*. In a note to Percival's quarto edition of the

Geography, vol. 3, p. 1106, the Synod, an ecclesiastical body without any civil or criminal jurisdiction, is asserted to have sentenced to death the grand Pensionary Barneveldt, whilst in the text itself it is stated to have been done by the States General, under the influence of Prince Maurice.

Arminius himself, it must be noted, died several years before the Synod actually convened, but his party and principles were supported by Episcopius and twelve co-adjutors, who, however, chose to withdraw themselves finally, without venturing upon a direct defence of the tenets of their remonstrance. On due deliberation, after 180 sessions of more than six months duration, the Synod *unanimously* condemned the Arminian doctrines, and pronounced them unscriptural and pestilential errors.

Maurice was succeeded by his brother, Frederic Henry; of him it was said that he was not of that impetuous stamp which leads men to heroic deeds, but brings danger to the State whose liberty is compromised by their ambition. He was a striking contrast to his brother Maurice, and more resembled his father in many of those calm qualities of the mind which makes men more beloved without lessening their claims to admiration. Frederic Henry had the honor of completing the glorious task which William begun and Maurice followed up. He saw the oppressors they had combatted now humbled and overthrown, and he forms a third in a sequence of family renown, the most surprising and the least checkered, afforded by the annals of Europe, (Ge. p. 224.) Under William, his son, a *peace* with Spain was concluded at Munster, May 15, 1648. Thus after 80 years of an unparalleled warfare, only interrupted by the truce of 1609, (during which hostilities had not ceased in the Indies,) the new republic rose from the horrors of civil war and foreign tyranny, to its uncontested rank as a free and independent State, and among the most powerful nations of Europe. No country had ever done more for glory, and

the result of its efforts was the irrevocable guaranty of civil and religious liberty, the great end and aim of civilization. And here we are compelled to break off our notice of their history, barely mentioning that this William Second was the father of William, third of the name, who afterwards became King of England, sharing the throne jointly with Mary his Queen, the daughter of the expelled bigot, James II. Their history henceforth is mingled with that of Europe in general, and we need not, therefore, regret that time forbids our pursuing it further.

The events which led to William's ascension of the British throne, are eloquently recited by Macaulay, and the subsequent events of his reign will, no doubt, be as vividly portrayed in the forthcoming volume. He has drawn an elaborate character of this second Conqueror of the name; the work, thus far, is in fact a splendid eulogy of this hero and profound statesman. We will put that character against any which ancient history has produced.

Allow me now to direct a hasty glance at other points connected with this our glorious Fatherland, which deserve our attention, and are calculated to call forth further admiration and gratitude.

Hear what Bosworth in the preface to his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary says of the Hollanders: "The genius and industry of (these) men have prevailed. The Hollanders or Dutch, have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep, and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care and industry, necessary first to raise, and then to keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant, the raging sea, has educated a people adventurous, brave and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the *first* rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting, (John

Van Eyck,) but for the finest specimens of the art. They also were the inventors of printing, painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, microscope," &c.

Perhaps you may think the claim to the honor of having discovered the art of printing not well founded. But I believe the latest researches will be found to establish their right to this honor most decidedly, notwithstanding the pretensions of Cologne and Mentz, who assert the inventors to be Guttenburg and Faust.

Laurens Janszoon Koster, at Haarlem, (about 1423,) treasurer of the city, first cut types and afterwards cast them in metal. A German chronicle of the year 1499, printed at Cologne, acknowledges that, though Mentz improved the art, it was first found out in Holland. A learned Italian, Tomaso Tonelli of Florence, after visiting Holland, and making minute personal inquiries, unhesitatingly declares that the invention must be ascribed to Laurens Koster.

This is said on the authority of Bosworth's edition of 1838, one year after the article in the *Foreign Quarterly*, assigning the palm to Guttenberg. Bosworth states that he himself was at first of the same opinion, but on inquiry on the spot, and upon a close investigation of the evidence produced in recent works, feels obliged to ascribe the honor to Koster.

Even Sotzman (a German) allows that it was first invented in Holland, although he attributes to Guttenberg the first casting of *moveable* types.

"At an early stage of their history, the Dutch wrote in Latin, and from Holland flowed a stream of classical erudition in pure latinity, which benefitted the whole of Europe, conveyed as it was by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the Elzevirs, Wettstein, and other eminent printers."

Our notion of the Dutch language is very inaccurate, conceiving it to be something uncouth and semi-barba-

rous, whereas, in fact, it is one of the purest, most nervous and expressive of the Gothic root.

To a vulgar ear, every foreign tongue is strange, if not ludicrous, and in this light we regard the Dutch. We have good authority, that of Bosworth, for asserting its superiority. "Its distinguishing character is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical as the Italian, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic."

It has great compositive power; all technical terms which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to the English. There is, however, a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Let me give you an instance from Bosworth, by way of illustration. A Dutch proverb literally translated into English, runs thus :

When the wine is in the man,
The wisdom is in the Can.

In Dutch it is almost identical.

Als (as) de Wyn is in de Man,
Is de Wysheid in de Kan.

The authority just quoted further states "the correct and emphatic version of the scriptures, which owes its origin to the Synod of Dort, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of the translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian." In painting, the Netherlands have given great proofs of talent and genius; and the Flemish and Dutch schools undoubtedly rank next to the Italian, although they cannot produce competitions with the *very highest* Italian artists, yet Rubens, Rembrandt, and Van Dyke, unquestionably surpass any painters of

France or England. In some of the branches of the art they are unsurpassed; and the works of Mierevelt, Teniers, the Ostade Van der Velde, Jordaens, Kuyp, Jan Both, Gerard Douw, Meiris, Wouverman, Bercham, Paul Potter, the Ruysdales, Van Huysem and many more, form some of the principal gems of European cabinets. In learning and general literature, the Dutch need not fear any rival. The names of Erasmus and Grotius, Heinsius, Schriverius, Gronovius, Gerard Vos, Grævius, Burman and Junius, nay, three Juniuses are amongst the most eminent of any age or nation.

In medicine, Boerhaave, represents his country in the same class with the Hippocrates, Galens and Avicennas of former days. In science they may well boast of Leuwenhoeck, Ruysch, Tulpen, Muschenbrock and Swammerdaam. Huygens is one of the most distinguished astronomers. He discovered Saturn's belt, and one of its Satellites, and found out the means of rendering clocks exact by applying the pendulum, and rendered all its vibrations equal by the doctrines of the cycloid. He made great improvements in telescopes, besides many other useful discoveries. In arithmetic and mathematics, we may mention Van Ceulen, who calculated the quadrature of the circle to 36 decimal places. In military engineering, Coehorn rivals Vauban and Carnot. In geography, Mercator and Ortelius were amongst the most eminent; Her Barnevelt and DeWitt were unsurpassed as statesmen. As poets, some may be surprized to hear that the Dutch have excelled. One of the most remarkable and universally diffused poems, (by translations,) in the world, is the celebrated allegorical fable of Reynert de Vos or Reynard the Fox, dating as far back as 1150. "It is important, both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its passions, characters and conditions, in

an easy and flowing versification, in a rich and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.”*

It has been asserted that Milton was indebted to the *Adamus Exul* of Grotius for the idea and some of the incidents of his *Paradise Lost*. “Jacob Van Maerlandt is the father of the Dutch poets; born in 1235, he was also distinguished as a philosopher and orator. His principal work is his *Historic Mirror*. Jacob Cals is the poet of the people, everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and often sublime.”

“Hooft, from the terseness of his prose writings termed the *Tacitus of Holland*, must not be omitted. Grotius was not only an eminent statesman, jurist, theologian and historian, but also a poet. When imprisoned in the castle of Louvestein, he wrote his celebrated *Evidences of the true Religion*, in Dutch verse, for the use of fishermen and sailors on long voyages. An author says, “I have heard old Friesian sailors recite whole pages from this book.”

Camphuysen, Bilderdyk and Jost Vander Vondel, also deserve to be mentioned. The latter, in his tragedies, is considered the *Shakspeare of Holland*. His *Lucifer* is also one of the finest poems in the language. Bellamy, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht, at the early age of 29, in 1786. “A ballad of his, ‘*Rosje*,’ or *Rosa*, is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid, a beloved maid, born at her mother’s death; bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father, prattling thoughtlessly about her mother, every one’s admiration for beauty, sprightliness and virtue, gentle as the moonbeam shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths, and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her; now, in Zealand, when the south winds of summer

* Bosworth.

come, there comes too a delicate little fish, which hides itself in the sand, and is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety, and they venture far, far over the flats into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves, and Rosa was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. 'A kiss,—a kiss,—or you go further,' cried her conductor, she fled—he followed, both laughing. 'Into the sea, into the sea,' cried all her companions; he pushed her on, it is deeper and deeper; she shrieks, she sinks; they sink together, the sands were treacherous; there was no succor; the waves rolled over them; there was stillness and death; the terrified play-mates looked on,

All silently they looked,
And silently sped home;
And every heart was bursting then,
But every tongue was dumb,
And still and stately o'er the wave,
The mournful moon arose,
Flinging pale beams upon the grave,
Where they in peace repose.
The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea;
The billows kissed the strand,
And one sad dirge of misery
Filled all the mourning land."

Bouring's Bat. Anthology.

But not only did Holland supply Europe with her men of learning, but she afforded the means to all of becoming so. Her schools and universities were unrivalled, and those of Leyden and Utrecht have been especially celebrated.

Your attention ought now to be directed to those numberless, thriving and remarkable cities and towns with which this former morass is now studded, but your patience would fail under a bare enumeration, and I must hasten to a conclusion.

Such, however, was the mighty and opulent Amsterdam, the true godmother of this city, renowned throughout

the world, (Macaulay declares,) for its haven, bustling with innumerable masts; its canals, bordered by stately mansions; its gorgeous hall of state, walled, roofed and floored with polished marble; its warehouses filled with the most costly productions of Ceylon and Surinam, and its exchange resounding with the endless hubbub of all the languages spoken by civilized man.*

If Holland has been remarkable in her warriors and battles on land, she is not less worthy of our regard in her naval conflicts, and other maritime operations. Think of this little 7x9 republic sending out a fleet of 80 ships of the line during their celebrated contentions with Louis the XIV., and with that perfidious and profligate pensioner of his, Charles the Second of England, at the same time they were maintaining a land army of not less than 150,000 men. In one fleet under Van Tromp, they had 100 sail of the line, and 50 fire ships. But I must not dwell upon the history of those champions of the deep, Van Tromp, de Ruyter, Heemskirke, Zoutman, and a long list of naval heroes, worthy to rank with Blake and Nelson, Perry and McDonough. Their commerce spread its sails to every country, and whitened every sea. There was scarcely a manufacture in which they did not excel, or a port they did not visit. The United Provinces were the grand magazine of Europe. Their East India Company had the monopoly of the Spice Islands, and was extremely powerful and opulent. Their capital city in India, Batavia, (on the isle of Java,) is said to exceed in magnificence, opulence and commerce all the cities of Asia. They monopolized the trade of the Japanese Empire. The Bank of Amsterdam was the richest by far in Europe. Their whale and herring fisheries employed a vast amount of seamen, while their manufactures of hemp, linen, paper, pottery, (delft ware we know derives its name from one of their cities,) sugar, woollens, cotton, silk, leather, in

* Hist. of Eng. Vol. I. p. 330.

short every thing that man wants or does *not* want, was furnished in this bustling, ever industrious and swarming human apiary.

The masterly but unfriendly hand of Dryden has thus complimented their extensive commerce in his *Annus Mirabilis*, v. 3d, 4th and 5th.

For them alone the heavens had kindly heat,
In eastern quarries ripening precious dew ;
For them the Idumean balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceylon spicy forests grew.

The sun but seem'd the laborer of the year ;
Each waxing morn supplied her watery store,
To swell those tides which from the line did bear,
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore.

Thus mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far, &c.

We need not say that in point of agriculture, Holland is excelled by no country on the globe. Mr. Colman, the agricultural commissioner of Massachusetts, in his lately published work on European agriculture, uses this language : "I entered this beautiful country, beautiful to the eye of an agriculturist, from the richness of the crops and the perfection of the cultivation, in the month of June, and I confess my expectations, excited as they were, were more than answered." As to internal improvements, (as we use the term,) from the allusion already made to their system of dykes and canals, it is evident the Dutch excel, and I wish I could have found some more particular and interesting description of these prodigious works. The author just quoted, speaks of them as follows : "The extent and magnitude of these embankments is matter of inexpressible surprise, and one is compelled to ask, where and who are the men of such unconquerable and gigantic enterprise as to raise these extraordinary mounds, thus to defy the ocean, and thus to ef-

fect conquest, than which none more brave, illustrious or beneficent, are recorded in history.

“The external dykes are from 125 to 150 feet in width at the bottom, with spacious roads on the top of them, and in several cases the water requires to be lifted twice before it is thrown into the sea. These immense tracks of land which have been thus redeemed from the sea, are denominated ‘polders.’ They are said to average more than eleven hundred acres each, and 436 polders, embracing 475,000 acres, (more than 742 square miles,) are kept dry by 815 mills. The water to be removed is of course the fresh water from rain, or the water from springs, and some doubtless from the infiltration of the sea. The work of one mill is required to keep 600 acres sufficiently free from water. The whole amount of this poldered or redeemed land in Holland, is represented to exceed 5,000,000 of acres, (equal to $7812\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; it was stated before that the whole superficial extent of Holland was about 10,000 square miles; hence it appears that three-fourths of their territory has been rescued from the ocean,) an amount,” pursues Mr. Coleman, “scarcely within the limits of credibility.”

But the original erection of these dykes is not the whole amount of labor which they demand, a demand which knows no interruption or cessation. It is said, upon competent authority, that had the original dyke at Walcheren been made of solid copper, it would cost less than it has cost in its formation and repairs. Of the profit of these improvements, Mr. Colman gives us an idea when speaking of the reclaiming of the polder of Snaerskirke by order of Napoleon, a space of 1300 acres. The land was let before reclaiming, for a sheep pasture, at £25 sterling, or about \$125, and was thrown up by the farmer as untenable. Upon being dried by this summary improvement, the lots, of which there are one hundred of thirteen acres each, were sold by auction at an average of £291 13s. 4d. each, (about \$1458, and would

now bring double that sum. The embankment required was only 1450 feet in extent, the banks of an ancient polder which surrounded this, having rendered it unnecessary to do more than to shut out the sea at one point of influx.

A great work of this same kind is now going on, which is no other than to drain the Haarlem lake, and lay the bottom dry for cultivation. This work has been some time in progress by means of powerful steam engines, and when completed, will lay dry about 50,000 acres. In order to exhaust the lake, 3000 millions of tons of water must be raised, and in order to keep it dry, 54,000,000 tons must be raised annually, and sometimes 20,000,000 of this is to be got rid of in one or two months.

What a gigantic project! The extent proposed in this case to be drained, is said to be 70 miles square. Another tract which has been laid dry, contains 18,000 acres. These countries have to exercise a double guard, the first against the irruptions of the ocean, and the second against the overflowing of the great rivers, and likewise from the rain which falls and has no way of escape, but as it is pumped up and turned off into the rivers or the sea. In some cases 6, 8, or 10 feet in depth of water have been removed; it is stated that in one case a depth of more than 13 feet required to be removed on land more than eight feet below the high water of the river, into which it was necessary it should be discharged; twenty-two feet is not an uncommon lift in Holland. The machines by which the water is raised, are wind mills made with extraordinary care and expense, and presenting to the unaccustomed eye, a peculiar but not displeasing appearance. I counted more (the same writer tells us) than 200 in sight at one time, and was told that more than 400 might be seen, &c., &c.

A reason given for preferring wind to steam is, that Holland has no coal, and in the event of war might be without fuel, &c., &c. Such are the mighty works, this

disinterested writer exclaims, as well indeed they may be so called, which arrest the admiration of the visiter, to this reclaimed and fertile region, so marked by this extraordinary enterprise. They inspire a profound sentiment of the hardihood and enterprise, the courage and indefatigable perseverance of the people who undertook, achieved, and have maintained them."

Macaulay bears his testimony in this glowing language :

"That renowned federation had reached the height of power, prosperity and glory. The Batavian territory, conquered from the waves and defended against them by human art, was in extent little superior to the principality of Wales.

"But all that narrow space was a busy and populous hive, in which new wealth was every day created, and in which vast masses of old wealth were hoarded. The aspect of Holland, and the rich cultivation, the innumerable canals, the ever-whirling mill, the endless fleets of barges, the quick succession of great towns, the ports bristling with thousands of masts, the large and stately mansions, the trim villas, the richly furnished apartments, the picture galleries, the summer houses, the tulip beds, produced on English travellers in that age an effect similar to the effect which the first sight of England now produces on a Norwegian or Canadian."

In the age of discovery that ensued after Columbus first opened the way, the Dutch were successful competitors with the Portuguese, Spaniards and English. If the two first mentioned first accidentally landed upon the coast of Terra Australia, Tasman, at any rate, was the first explorer, and it therefore bears the name of New Holland; and by him also Van Dieman's land was discovered and named after a Dutch East India Governor

General. The straits of Le Maire records the success of another Dutch navigator; and William Cornelison Schouten gave the name of his native village, Horn, to the stormy cape at the southern termination of this continent. To New Yorkers the name of Hendrick Hudson is too well known to require citing, as the discoverer of Hudson's Bay, and the majestic expanse of water before our eyes.

Holland possessed, and still possesses colonies in every country, although their kind allies, the English, managed to deprive them of some of the best, such as the Cape of Good Hope, and a place once called New Amsterdam; but the English have always had peculiar notions on the subject of annexation. The Dutch still own, however, various trading posts on the coast of Africa, and also Sumatra, Java, Madura, and Celebes and Borneo in part; almost the whole archipelago of Sumbava and Timor, the Moluccas, the land of Papua; in America they have the islands of Bonaire, Curacoa and St. Eustatius, and their colony of Surinam, in Guiana is, perhaps, one of the best mementos of the industry of this laborious and enterprising people; no other colony is so extensively and well cultivated, and the value of the exports are calculated at £1,000,000 sterling. And now I should speak of that other colony, founded in 1624, and known as New Amsterdam; but that the subject is of such importance and interest as to demand at least as much time as we have given to all the rest, and must be left therefore to another occasion and an abler pen, that colony of colonies I mean, now degradingly termed New York. Was there not great acuteness of discernment, sagacity and remarkable foresight displayed in selecting their first settlement in the isle of the Manhaddoes, at the outlet of the great estuary of Hendrick Hudson, the main duct of the future commerce of the far west; the future grand emporium of Hesperian enterprize, wealth and industry, where Providence seems to have designed that the hereditary spirit of the sons of Holland should have an appro

priate field and free scope to display itself in the successful prosecution of their national aptitude for internal improvement, a magnificent reward bestowed by the Almighty upon the unborn generations, the children of those that feared him and kept his commandments. Nor should we regret the circumstances that first removed us from the fostering wing of the mother country, for New York, interposing itself between the northern and southern English provinces, had she remained a Dutch colony, the efforts of the others thus severed and interrupted, could never have opposed a united front to British usurpation; and accordingly we find that New York not only sustained the brunt of the contest, but within her limits, the events that formed the turning points of the contest actually transpired.

But though thus emancipated and separated from the land of our ancestors by the wide interval of the Atlantic, how much reason have we to look across those waves with filial affection and respect to that ancient mother, the parent of our civil and religious liberty, of arts and commerce, still venerable and august, though no longer, as in her youthful days, she sits a queen over the world of waters, and her cities no longer resound with the clank of arms or the shouts of naval preparation.

With what interest ought not her annals to inspire us, if it were only for the sake of its domestic recollection; when in its pages we are continually greeted with names that are familiar to us as household words, in which scarcely one of our families may not feel some personal pride.

But to conclude, I have aimed, in this rapid sketch, merely by hinting at various points of the history and condition of the United Provinces, to provoke rather than to satisfy curiosity, and shall have succeeded in this design if new motives have been awakened or former ones re-kindled to fix attention upon this remarkable country and people, to whom not only ourselves, but all mankind are

indebted for our present high state of cultivation, for its literature, and for the protection they afforded to the refugees from tyranny and religious persecution.

I think, also, that the statements now made will warrant the conclusion, that no community on this continent have better reasons to exult in and pride themselves upon their ancestry than we, and that although the term *Dutch*, in the mouths of the vulgar and ignorant may be a by-word of contempt, yet in the minds of the judicious and good it will be associated with all that is worthy of applause and imitation.

We doubt not but all such will unite with us in this valedictory sentiment, addressed to our mother country.

“May she live forever prosperous and free, and ever have reason to pride herself in, and to rejoice over this her noblest progeny. May we be the inheritors of her virtues, as well as of the vast patrimony derived from her toils, enterprise and judicious foresight.” Here the Dutch character finds “ample room and verge enough” to develope itself in all its happiest tendencies. No longer cramped within the narrow limits assigned to her in Europe, here she may commence a second existence, in us, her descendants, with a field for the exercise of her energies, vast as the continent and free as the gales of the ocean. She has declined in Europe, not from having degenerated, but because her physical dimensions have not been such as to render it possible for her to sustain herself against the preponderance of her rivals. In this country the national genius proves itself in full vigor. I have already alluded to one who has engraved the history of his administration in ineffaceable characters upon our soil itself. Another has filled the Curule chair of the nation. It would be unpardonable not to commemorate a third, also once a Governor, whose noble lineaments worthily decorate these walls. Shall I name the gallant and true hearted *Petrus Stuyvesant*, Director General of the colony

of the New Netherlands, a colony then comprising not only the present state of New York, but parts of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Under his administration, every one knows that this colony was surreptitiously captured by the British in time of peace. But although compelled to surrender to superior force, the disgrace of the event attached to the conquerors, the glory to himself. He resisted to the last, and only yielded when there was not a man to stand by him. He had done all that his means permitted, enough for his own reputation, for the welfare of his charge, and for the interest of those he represented; "*Sat patriæ, Priamoque datum;*" if the courage and devotion of a single arm could have defended the city that courage and devotion were his. The character of Stuyvesant acquires new lustre every day. His mortal remains repose in the heart of his beloved island, but his memory is cherished by every congenial mind. If the spirits of the mighty dead, of statesmen and patriots are ever furloughed from their prison houses, and permitted to revisit the glimpses of the moon, coming in visionary procession on the eve, perhaps of the national festival, to salute and imprecate new blessings upon their beloved country, with what rapture and honest pride may *he* not look down upon this the feeble colony over which he so faithfully watched, now bourgeoned into a mighty sovereign commonwealth, upon his infant village of New Amsterdam, now having doubled its population every 23 years, become the metropolis of an hemisphere, the emporium of a republic whose Egean is the Atlantic, the head of an empire, to whom the Pacific will be a Mediterranean.

To be charged, Mr. President, with the historical department of such a community, is a trust no less arduous and responsible than honorable and meritorious, and well deserves the superintending care of one who has presided

over what many may think the *higher* functions of senatorial deliberation.

NOTE.—The writer wishes it to be distinctly understood, that from the very meagre list of authorities he had at his command, he has frequently quoted *at length*, more especially where strong terms of commendation were employed, in order that claiming himself the *honor* of Dutch descent, he might not be suspected of indulging national prejudices and partialities at the expense of historical veracity. His obligations in this way are principally to Grattan and Bosworth; he is happy to say, that not even a Dutchman could use stronger terms of panegyric than the latter, his principal reliance, well known as the learned author of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.

Upon the conclusion of the paper, the thanks of the Society was voted to Mr. Knevels, and a copy requested for the archives.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

STATED MEETING, JUNE 5, 1849.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mr. James Lenox of New York City, presenting to the Society a copy of Wassenaar's *Historisch Verhael*, in 4 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1623—1632.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Lenox for his valuable donation.

The Domestic Corresponding Secretary reported the following letters and communication received since the last meeting:

1. From L. Ward Smith, Rochester, N. Y., dated May 10, 1849, acknowledging his election as a corresponding member.

2. From J. J. Owen, New York, acknowledging his election as a resident member.

3. From R. F. Trowbridge, Syracuse, transmitting to the Society impressions on paper of both faces of a coin found at Syracuse. The coin appears to be one of Trajanus Decius, of the third century.

The Librarian reported the additions to the Library since the last meeting, viz :

BY DONATION.

- Blake, Wm. J. The History of Putnam county, N. Y., with an enumeration of its towns, villages, rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, mountains, hills, and geological features: local traditions and short biographical sketches of early settlers, etc. 12mo. New York, 1849.—*From the Author.*
- Perkins, G. W. Historical Sketches of Meriden. 12mo. West Meriden, 1849.—*Gift of E. Hubbard.*
- Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, during its annual session, held at Albany, February 6, 1849. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*Gift of James W. Beekman.*
- Report of the Commissioner of Patents to the Senate of the United States, on the subject of steam boiler explosions. Senate Document, No. 18, 30th Cong. 2d Sess. 8vo. Washington, 1849.
- American Art Union—Transactions. For the years 1847, 1848. 8vo. New York.—*From Col. Andrew Warner.*
- Mott, Valentine, M. D. An Inaugural Address delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine, Feb. 7, 1849. To which is prefixed an Address by Dr. J. W. Francis, to the President elect. 8vo. New York, 1849.
- Manley, James R. Anniversary Discourse before the New York Academy of Medicine, delivered in the Church of the Crucifixion, Nov. 8, 1848. 8vo. New York, 1849.
- Francis, J. W., M. D. An Inaugural Address delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine, February 2, 1848. 8vo. New York, 1848.
- Code of Medical Ethics, adopted by the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, in May, 1847, and by the New York Academy of Medicine, in October, 1847. 8vo. New York, 1848.
- Francis, J. W., M. D. Anniversary Discourse before the New York Academy of Medicine: delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, Nov. 10, 1847. 8vo. New York, 1847.
- Stearns, John, M. D. An Address, delivered on the occasion of assuming the chair as President, at the first regular meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, February 3, 1847. 8vo. New York, 1847.—*The foregoing, six in number, gift of the New York Academy of Medicine.*

- Roxbury Athenæum. Catalogue of Books in the: To which are added the By-Laws of the Institution, an Account of its Incorporation, and a List of its Proprietors. 8vo. Roxbury, 1849.
- Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. New Series, Vol. I. 4to. Cambridge, 1833.—*The two foregoing, gift of the Roxbury Athenæum.*
- Macready, William C. The Replies from England, etc., to certain statements circulated in this country respecting. 8vo. N. York, 1849.—*Gift of George L. Duyckinck.*
- American Dramatic Fund Association, Rules and Regulations. Established at New York, March 3, 1848.—*Gift of John Brougham, Secretary.*
- New York. The Documentary History of the State of; arranged under the direction of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State. By E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D. Vol. I. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*Gift of Hon. Christopher Morgan.*
- Belknap, Jeremy, D. D. Life of—the Historian of New Hampshire; with selections from his correspondence and other writings. 12mo. New York, 1847.—*Gift of Jacob B. Moore.*
- Campbell, W. W. The Border Warfare of New York, during the Revolution; or, the Annals of Tryon county. 12mo. New York, 1849.—*From the Author.*
- Campbell, W. W. The Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton. 8vo. New York, 1849.—*From the Author.*
- Valentine, D. T. Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, for the year 1849. 12mo. New York, 1849.—*From the Compiler.*
- Onderdonk, Henry Jr. Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and Kings counties; with an account of the Battle of Long Island and the British Prison and Prison Ships at New York. Map. 12mo. New York, 1849.—*From the Author.*
- Butler, James D. and George F. Houghton. Addresses on the Battle of Bennington, and the Life and Services of Col. Seth Warner; delivered before the Legislature of Vermont, in Montpelier, October 20, 1848. 8vo. Burlington, 1849.
- First, Second and Third Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, made to the Legislature of Vermont, during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848. 8vo. St. Albans, Vt.
- The Journal of the Council of Censors of the State of Vermont, at

- their several sessions in Montpelier and Burlington, 1848-9. 8vo. Burlington, 1849.
- Proceedings and Instructions concerning the system of International Literary and Scientific Exchanges, established by Alexandre Vattemare. 8vo. Burlington, 1848.
- The Acts and Resolves passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, at the October session, 1848. 8vo. Burlington, 1848.
—*The foregoing, seven in number, gift of George F. Houghton, of St. Albans.*
- Bayley, N. An Universal Etymological English Dictionary : and interpreter of hard words.—*Gift of Ezra Weeks.*
- Hutchins, J. N. Hutchins Improved : being an Almanac and Ephemeris of the motions of the sun and moon ; the true places and aspects of the Planets ; the rising and setting of the sun, and the rising, setting, and southing of the moon for the years 1782—1803 and 1814—1830.
- Delaplaine, Joseph. Repository of the Lives and Portraits of distinguished American Characters. Vol. I. Pts. 1, 2. Vol. II. Pt. 1. 4to. Phila. 1815-18.
- Raccolti di Statue Antiche trovate recentemente o spiegate insinute con nuova denominazione. 4to. Roma, 1817.
- Raccolta di diverse invensioni di No. 24, Fabbriche continenti Chiese Ospedali Palazzi casini di Campagna ed altre incise a bulino in No. 24, Tavole, con le loro rispettive piante, e spaccati. 4to. Roma.
- Robertson, W. Designs in Architecture, for Garden Chairs, small Gates for Villas, Park Entrances, Aviarys, Temples, Boat Houses, Mausoleums, and Bridges ; with their plans, elevations, and sections, accompanied with scenery, &c. Oblong 4to. London. 1800.
- Il Carnivale di Roma. 20 plates, oblong folio. Roma. 1820.
- Revelli, V. A. Description of the grand picture of the Queen's Trial ; presenting correct likenesses of her Majesty and Counsel, and above two hundred other portraits of the principal nobility, with an accurate representation of the interior of the House of Lords, as it appeared on that memorable occasion. 8vo. London, 1821.
- George Washington. Marshall's Life of—map and subscribers, names. 4to. Phila. 1807.
- Clarendon, Edward, Earl of. The History of the Rebellion and

- Civil Wars in England, begun in the year 1641, etc. Vol. 3d. Folio. Oxford, 1704.—*The foregoing, nine in number, gift of Ezra Weeks, Esq.*
- Albany Argus, Washington Union. Continuation of files of.
- New York Directory—several volumes.—*Gift of Gen. P. M. Wetmore.*
- Drown, William and Dr. Solomon. Compendium of Agriculture, or the Farmers' Guide, &c. 12mo. Providence, 1824.—*Gift of Henry T. Drowne.*
- Adams, John Quincy. Testimonials of Respect to the Memory of—by the Legislature of Massachusetts. 8vo. Boston, 1848.—*Gift of Joseph T. Buckingham.*
- Erie Canal. Map and Profile of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, in New York, etc. 1817.—*Gift of Ezra Weeks, Esq.*
- MS. An Harmony of Evangelical History, in the Leni-Lenape or Delaware language. By the Rev. David Zeisberger.—*Gift of the Moravian "Gnadenhütten Monument Society" of Gnadenhütten, Ohio.*
- Art Union Medals, in Bronze. Washington Allston, 1847.
Gilbert Stuart, 1848.
Gift of the Art Union.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson, from the Executive Committee, made a report on the nominations referred to them at the last meeting, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected:

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

JOSHUA A. SPENCER,	Utica.
M. LEWIS CLARK,	St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. JOHN TODD, D. D.	Pittsfield, Mass.
HORATIO G. JONES, Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

EUGENE LAWRENCE,	JOHN W. CORSON, M. D.
RICHARD WARREN,	ROBERT HAYDOCK,
PETER Y. CUTLER,	LEWIS S. THOMAS,
THOMAS S. WHITAKER.	

Mr. BEEKMAN read a letter from B. B. Miner, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, in relation to the subject of a National Name.

Mr. BARTLETT, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred a letter from J. Hammond Trumbull, dated Hartford, Oct. 19, 1848, concerning the charges of "wiche-rye" against Judith Varlet, presented and read their report.

Several nominations of new members were made and referred to the Executive Committee.

The presiding officer read a letter from Jacob B. Moore, dated New York, June 5, 1849, resigning his office as Librarian of the Society, and tendering his "grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him, and for the uniform and cordial countenance and kindness experienced on all occasions from the officers and members of the Society."

Mr. H. P. Peet offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Jacob B. Moore, Esq., the late Librarian, for the able, faithful, and energetic manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Robinson, the Society proceeded to the election of a Librarian, and Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE was unanimously elected.

On motion of General Wetmore, it was ordered that the communication of Mr. Minor be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to print.

Rev. Dr. Hawks was appointed a member of the Executive Committee in place of George H. Moore.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the Society adjourned until the first Tuesday in October.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, OCTOBER 2, 1849.

THE HON. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Society were read and approved.

The presiding officer, Mr. Bradish, then rose and said :

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY :

I rise not to announce to you for the first time what is already familiar to all, but to call your attention more particularly to an event deeply interesting to the public generally, and especially so to this Society. Since the last meeting of the Society, the hand of death has been among us, and has removed from our midst our venerated and beloved President. ALBERT GALLATIN is no more. Almost the last remaining link, connecting the present with the past, is thus severed ; and the patriots of the Revolution and the early founders of the Republic, now live only in history, and in the hearts of their successors and descendants of another generation. As these precious relics of a by-gone age have, one after another, thus disappeared from among us, the surviving few have become invested with increased interest, and their decease is ever felt as a great public loss. This is emphatically true in the present case.

But, while on this occasion, in common with the members of the community and the citizens of the republic, we mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished citizens, and ablest public men, there is a point in which this event touches us more nearly. The peculiar and intimate relations which have so long subsisted between the deceased and this Society, which gave to its meetings a peculiar interest, to its transactions the prestige of his name, and surrounded his person and character with our veneration and affection, all concur in giving to this event, with us, an especial interest, and additional poignancy to its affliction.

The deceased was not here merely an honorary associate, but an active co-laborer in carrying forward the designs, and accomplishing the great objects of this Society. He did not merely give to the Society the respectability of his name, but he added to its treasures, the fruits of his learning, and the productions of his cultivated, strong, active, and versatile mind. While he thus enriched by his productions, he also aided by his counsel, and encouraged by his presence. Although, of late, only occasionally with us, you will, I am sure, all bear witness with me to the almost magical effect of the appearance of his venerable form among us. His presence here was ever hailed with peculiar pleasure, and always gave to the occasion peculiar interest. That venerable form, that beautifully classic head, and countenance ever beaming with intelligence, will long live in the recollection of the members of this Society.

But it is as a public man, that the memory of the distinguished deceased will be generally regarded, and his death universally lamented. The name of ALBERT GALLATIN is emphatically a name of history. Few men have lived in any age, whose biographies have been so intimately connected with the history of their country. Living in one of the most interesting periods of the world; a period of great events, of the discussion of great princi-

ples, and the settlement of great interests, almost the whole of his long and active life was passed in public service, amidst those events, and in those discussions. Born and educated in the old world, yet thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the new, he came to this, his adopted country, amidst the scenes of her revolution, and while he had scarcely yet attained the ripened age of manhood. There must have been even at this early day, something very remarkable in his appearance and character, that strongly commended him to the favorable regard, and inspired, in his behalf, the confidence of the public; for we find him as early as November, 1780, within four months after his first arrival in this country, and at the age of nineteen, already an officer in her service, and in command of a military post.

From that time forward to about the year 1830, a period of near half a century, he was almost constantly employed in the public service. Almost every department of that service has received the benefit of his extraordinary talents, and his varied, extensive and accurate knowledge. Whether in legislation, in finance, or in diplomacy, he has been equally distinguished in all. In all, or in either, he has had few equals, and still fewer superiors. I cannot, perhaps, in any way, better present to you the distinguishing incidents, and honorable activity of Mr. GALLATIN's life; of the admiration it excited, the public confidence it inspired, and the rich rewards which were its legitimate fruits, than in a short note of that life furnished me by a friend of his family.

NOTE.

“ALBERT GALLATIN, the friend and associate of Jefferson and Madison; one of the founders of the old Republican party; and one of the most distinguished statesmen of America, was born at Geneva, in Europe, of an ancient and patrician family, on the 29th January, 1761;

and was the son of Jean de Gallatin, by Sophia Albertina Rolaz du Rosey, his wife. He derived his name of Albert from his maternal grandfather, Albert Rolaz, Seigneur du Rosey, of Pays, now Canton of Vaud in Switzerland. His ancestor, Jean de Gallatin, Secretary to the Duke of Savoy, &c., removed from Bresse, a province on the right bank of the Rhone, now Department of Ain in France, but formerly part of the dominions of the House of Savoy to Geneva, of which he became a citizen in 1510; and, although he was created a Viscount Palatin, (Vice-Comes,) by Pope Leo the Xth, by an act dated Salerno, 26th November, 1522, he embraced the reformation, and was one of the magistrates of the city in 1535, when, by the expulsion of its Prince Bishop, Geneva became an independent republic. His wife was Perronnette d'Entremont, nearly related to Jaqueline d'Entremont, wife of the illustrious Admiral Coligni, leader of the Huguenots, or French Protestants, inhumanly murdered at the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

“ALBERT GALLATIN was left an orphan in his infancy, and was educated under the maternal care of a distinguished lady, a friend and relation of his mother. He graduated in 1779, at the University of Geneva, and being deeply imbued with the bold and liberal spirit of the times, he declined offers of advantageous and honorable employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany; and being unrestrained by any parental control, though in opposition to the wishes of his family, he emigrated to the United States, bringing with him an irreproachable character. He landed at Boston on the 14th July, 1780; and soon after his arrival, proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen, made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a body of militia, volunteers, and Indians. In 1783, he was professor of the French language at Harvard University; and

the following year having received his patrimony from Europe, he proceeded south, and purchased some large tracts of land in western Virginia, with a view of forming an extensive settlement; he was, however, prevented by the hostilities of the Indians, which were protracted for several years. In 1786, he purchased a farm on the banks of the Monongahela, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, near the borders of Virginia. In 1789, he was elected a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. In that Convention, he united himself with the Republican party. In 1790, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, and continued to be re-elected till he took his seat in Congress. In 1793, he was elected a Senator of the United States, but his eligibility was contested on the ground of his not having been a sufficient length of time a citizen of the United States, and he lost his seat by a strict party vote. It was on this occasion that the doors of the Senate were, for the first time, thrown open to the public. He the same year, married in the City of New York, a daughter of Commodore James Nicholson, a distinguished officer of our Revolutionary war. There was one particular service rendered by Mr. GALLATIN at this time, which he always looked upon as the most important in its consequences, and the most honorable to himself, of any transaction in any portion of his life; to wit, the head he personally made against the insurgents, in what is commonly called "*The Whiskey Insurrection.*" In the spring of 1794, Mr. GALLATIN returned to his residence in Fayette County. Shortly after his return, the western insurrection against the excise broke out, about fifty miles from his place of residence. It originated in forcible resistance to the serving of writs against delinquent distillers, returnable to the district court at Philadelphia. A series of excesses were committed, which threatened to involve all the western counties of the State in actual insurrection and treason. In that

emergency, Mr. GALLATIN determined to meet and oppose the storm. He attended for that purpose, a general meeting of delegates from all the townships west of the Alleghany Mountains, ostensibly called to take into consideration the state of the country. He there opposed boldly, and openly the malcontents, and prevented the adoption of any warlike or treasonable resolutions. The fortunate arrival of commissioners, on the part of the United States and of the State; together with the subsequent and unremitting efforts of Mr. GALLATIN, and some others, arrested the progress of the insurrection, and prevented any further acts of violence or opposition. He was in October, 1794, again elected, by the concurring vote of *all parties*, member of the legislature for his own county: and on the same day, he was most unexpectedly and without his knowledge, elected member of Congress for the adjacent district of Washington and Alleghany Counties, in which he did not reside; having been nominated, at a meeting held only three days previous to the election; and notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, he was elected on the sole ground of his early and bold efforts to arrest the insurrection. The remaining active insurgents had their own candidate, who did not obtain three hundred votes. Mr. GALLATIN, in a speech published at the time, made in the Legislature, stated publicly all the facts connected with the insurrection, none of which facts were then, or have ever since been denied or controverted. In December, 1795, he took his seat in Congress, and continued there during three Congresses, and had been re-elected for a fourth term, when, on the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency in 1801, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Although Mr. GALLATIN spoke on every important subject of debate that arose, it ought, perhaps, here to be mentioned, that he paid particular attention to the financial concerns of the country. It was on his motion, that the Committee of Ways and Means was first organized; and he explained his views in "a Sketch of

Finances," published in 1796; and in "Views of Public Debt, &c.," published in 1800. The parliamentary career of Mr. GALLATIN was one of a splendor rarely if ever surpassed by any known to our history. His principal speeches were the following, viz :

His speech of December, 1794, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the Western Insurrection. March 2d, and 24th, 1796, in Congress, on the Treaty Making Power. March 1st, 1798, in Congress, on Foreign Intercourse. March 1st, 1799, in Congress, on the Alien Law. February 7th and 11th, 1799, in Congress, on the Navy Establishment.

In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the State Department, but he declined it, and remained at the head of the Treasury Department until 1813, a period of twelve years. It is not now intended to allude to the great measures by which Mr. GALLATIN has so deeply impressed the stamp of his own mind upon the policy and destinies of the country. While at the head of the Treasury he exercised a great influence with the other departments, and in the general administration of the government, especially in regard to its avowed policy of retrenchment and financial reform. Mention may here be made of such of his reports to Congress and letters to committees, as were at the time considered the ablest and most important, viz :

1. First Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1801, and subsequent Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury to 1812.

2. Communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, 1802. "Specific appropriations."

3. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, 31st March, 1802. "Sinking Fund." (See Jefferson's letter 1st April, 1802.)

4. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Giles, chairman of the committee to admit Ohio, 13th February, 1802. "National Road."

5. Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, enclosing letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of 3d March, 1803. "Accounts of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," being a reply to Griswold and Bayard.

6. Report of the Commissioners of the Mississippi Territory, 1803.

7. Report, called Campbell's report. "Foreign Relations," November 22d, 1808.

8. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. "Roads and Canals," 1808.

9. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate. "United States Bank," March 2d, 1809.

10. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 30, 1811.

11. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on "American Manufactures," 1810.

12. Introduction to "Land Laws," 1810.

13. Letters of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting "A Survey of the Coast."

14. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, "giving an estimate of annual revenue, which would probably be required in the event of a war with Great Britain, and the ways and means by which it might be raised," 10th January, 1812.

On the offer of the Russian mediation in 1813, Mr. GALLATIN proceeded to St. Petersburg as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States; without, however, resigning the office of Secretary of the Treasury; it being his intention to resume the duties of that arduous, and difficult office, if he was not successful in negotiating an honorable peace. Previous to his departure he drew up a number of bills, that were necessary for carrying into effect the system of taxation that he had recommended to Congress in his annual report, and in a letter addressed by him in reply to one from the Committee of Ways and

Means; these bills were reported by said committee on 26th January, 1812, and were finally passed by Congress, at their special session held on the 24th May, 1813, in the form in which they had been recommended by Mr. GALLATIN, and reported by the committee. Great Britain having refused the mediation of Russia, she agreed to treat directly with the United States. Gottenburg was the place first selected for carrying on the negotiations, but Mr. GALLATIN having arranged with Lord Castlereagh that they should be transferred to Ghent; he proceeded there in 1814, and in conjunction with his distinguished associates, negotiated, and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815 he went to London, where, with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he negotiated and signed a commercial convention between the two countries. On his return to the United States in 1816, Mr. Madison was desirous that he should resume the place of Secretary of the Treasury, but he declined, and went out to France as Minister of the United States, where he remained until 1823. Within this period, he was twice deputed on extraordinary missions, in 1817 to the Netherlands, and in 1818 to England. He would not accept of a seat in the cabinet at Washington on his return from France in 1823. In 1824, when nominated for Vice President of the United States, by the republican members of Congress, he declined the nomination. He also declined the Panama mission tendered to him by President Adams. He received the thanks of the Government of the new Republic of Greece, for his efforts in their behalf. In 1826 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to England. He returned to the United States in December, 1827, and has resided ever since in the city of New York; and, with the exception of the preparation of the argument to be laid before the King of the Netherlands on behalf of the United States in reference to the northeastern boundary, which occupied him for the first two years, he has not held any public office. His time, however, until within six months

of his death, was always occupied in some useful pursuit. In 1830 he was chosen President of the Council of the University of the city of New York. An early disciple of the school of Adam Smith, he was always strongly in favor of free trade, and assisted at the Free Trade Convention held at Philadelphia in 1831. The preparation of the memorial to Congress on behalf of said convention, was committed to him, which embodies the views that are now the recognised principles of the republican party. The same year (1831) he became President of the National Bank, which he resigned in 1839, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, James Gallatin. He had been for several years, and was at the time of his death, (August 12, 1849,) President of the New York Historical Society; and also President of the American Ethnological Society, organised under his auspices. Besides his numerous writings on the currency, and other subjects connected with finance, and his official papers, he has published some elaborate works on the Indian languages, &c. In 1840 his essay on the Northeastern Boundary appeared, which, together with his essay on the map of Mr. Jay, read before the New York Historical Society, displayed great research. In 1846, appeared his remarkable and unanswerable letters on the Oregon controversy. His beautiful essays on the Mexican war are still fresh in the recollection of all. They were addressed to the interests as well as the moral obligations of nations. He was from principle a sincere lover of peace; he had been opposed to the war of 1812, which had been forced on Mr. Madison's administration; and the last years of his political life, in the diplomatic service of the country, were employed in promoting that object. His last intellectual effort was a treatise on the languages and civilization of the Southern and Western tribes of Indians. His reputation has extended from America throughout Europe. He has left the impress of his great mind on the age in which he lived; and has gone down to the grave univer-

sally honored. His career has been alike honorable to the country of his birth and to that of his adoption."

From this note it will be seen that Mr. GALLATIN, although nobly born, was a republican in principle, and in life. That that life was full of activity, of usefulness, and of honors. During almost half a century, he was constantly employed in some of the highest, most responsible, and most honorable offices of the republic.

Nor did his activity, or his usefulness cease with his retirement from public life. Those talents which had been so long, so honorably, and so usefully employed in the various departments of the public service, were scarcely less actively, or with less reputation, occupied in liberal studies, philosophical investigations, and the useful pursuits of private life. As a general philologist, and especially in the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the native languages and dialects of America, he had, perhaps, no superior. In archæology, and especially as an ethnologist, he was equally distinguished. His various productions, in these several departments of human knowledge, greatly enrich our own collections, and form a subject of the just pride of a sister society, of which he was the principal founder, and its president.

But these literary and philosophical pursuits neither occupied his whole time, nor engrossed all his thoughts. The interesting current topics of the day never escaped his vigilant attention, and often employed his pen. His essays on subjects of political economy, finance, and administration, had their due influence on these great interests, and on the public opinion of the day in regard to them. His series of essays on the Oregon question, contributed to clear that question of the difficulties with which rival interests and national jealousies had complicated and embarrassed it, and to promote its final and peaceful settlement. His treatise on the Mexican war, one of the last considerable productions of his octogenarian,

but still vigorous intellect, was a final offering laid by him upon the altar of justice and peace; and is equally honorable to his head and his heart.

In his individual character and social relations, the deceased was upright, honorable, and loyal; in his intercourse, frank and instructive; affectionate to his family, true to his friends, and just to all. But the deceased was not more distinguished for his merits than he was fortunate in the judgment of the world in regard to them. Few public men have lived in our own or in any other country, who have enjoyed in an equal degree, the affectionate and strong attachment of friends, and the respect and favorable opinion of political opponents. Still fewer have, like the deceased, after a long life of active public service, survived the bitterness of partizan feeling, and the temporary prejudices and injustice of the day, and received, in their lifetime, what are usually only the impartial judgment of posterity, and the just award of posthumous fame.

Such has been the long and remarkable life of ALBERT GALLATIN; a life full of usefulness, and full of honors. Although an alien by birth and education, he became an American by choice. His brilliant and successful career, and his widely extended and enviable reputation, which was its legitimate result, "are honorable alike to the country of his birth and to that of his adoption." Such a life, with such a result, while it affords a beautiful practical illustration of the genius and character of our government and institutions, is full of encouragement and hope to the young and aspiring; and is pregnant with instruction to all. But that life, like all else human, has now passed away, leaving to us, however, the rich heritage of its example and its admonitions.

But I forbear. This is not the time, nor this the place, to fully investigate the life, analyze the character, or pronounce the eulogy of the deceased. This is a service which history will hereafter assuredly perform for one of her most devoted, and most faithful servants.

I rose merely to call your attention to the event, which has shrouded the public and this society in grief, and to state that your Executive Committee have prepared, and will present for your consideration, measures deemed by them suited to the occasion, and becoming the Society to adopt.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS rose for the purpose of submitting a series of resolutions, which the Executive Committee of the Society had requested him to introduce in their behalf—resolutions of respect to the memory of the distinguished individual whose eulogy had just been pronounced. As had been remarked, the time had not yet come, when the most fitting tribute to the worth and services of their late revered president, would be presented to the world. That belonged to History, whose faithful record, would do justice to one who had contributed so much in her behalf. He would not, therefore, occupy the time of the meeting, in attempting to add anything to what had already been said in reference to the life of the distinguished dead, especially as he understood that a memoir was about to be prepared by one who was fully capable to enrich it with incidents of far greater interest and minuteness of detail than he could hope to accomplish.

There were one or two considerations, however, suggested by his history, which deserved a passing word. Brief allusion had been made to the many positions of honor and trust to which their departed friend had been successively elevated—situations which he had filled with honor to himself and profit to the country. His career in this respect afforded a striking evidence of the truth of the affirmation, that under the glorious institutions of our happy country, merit, and merit alone, is necessary for advancement and success in all that is honorable and worthy of attainment. A young man, a foreigner, had landed upon our shores, without acquaintances, without

friends, almost without a knowledge of our language, and yet, before he had attained the age of manhood, he was placed in a situation of trust—entrusted with the responsible duty of defending an important military post, at a time when faithfulness, bravery and skill were pre-eminently indispensable. From that station he was seen successively fulfilling the duties of jurist, financier, legislator, senator, diplomatist, gradually ascending higher and still higher; and yet in all this progress, not one word was said against him, or in deprecation of his success, because he was not a native American. He had identified himself with the interests of America, and America had received, cherished, exalted him.

Dr. Hawks gloried in thinking that in this land, merit, true merit, no matter from whence it came, would be appreciated, encouraged and rewarded. He thanked God that we had a country wide enough for all, and he would that all who desired might come among us, and share with us the advantages which flow from our republican institutions. All that we asked was that they be Americans in heart; and all the benefits, honor and distinction open to those born upon the soil, were offered for the attainment of those who sought a home in our happy land.

There was another feature in the history of the departed, which presented itself in a beautiful aspect. When he desired to retire from the public service, it was not for the purpose of sinking into listless indolence. ALBERT GALLATIN could never consent to an useless, inactive life. Such a course was at variance with his whole nature. To what then did he turn? To his books, and a continuation of that life of deep research and study which had only been interrupted by the calls of public duty. And here (said Dr. H.) I cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment at the varied extent of his attainments. In no other man did I ever witness such extraordinary comprehensiveness of mind, mingled with so much minute-

ness of detail. There was no subject—no occasion, upon which he was not prepared to speak, and to speak well; and no one ever left his presence without feeling that they had received instruction. In repeated conversations with him on the subject of the future destiny of man, Dr. H. was happy to confess that he had learned much from his lips relative to those matters which appertained to the profession in which he had the honor to walk. And, better than all, he rejoiced in the knowledge that the deceased had settled down in the firm belief that in the blessed revelation of Divine Truth, man had received a priceless boon, and his only guide to happiness hereafter. Dr. H. then, after an allusion to Chief Justice JONES, (who sat by his side)—one of the few remaining links connecting the present with the past—admonished preparation for following him who had so recently passed from the stage of existence, and concluded with submitting the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the New York Historical Society has received with the deepest sensibility and most profound grief, the announcement of the decease of her late lamented and beloved President, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Resolved, That in the death of the distinguished deceased, the community has lost one of its most eminent and most estimable members; and the Republic a pure Patriot, an accomplished Statesman, and a long-tried and faithful Public Servant.

Resolved, That while in common with the members of the community and the citizens of the Republic, this Society mourns the loss of one of its most distinguished citizens and ablest public men, she finds in the peculiar and intimate relations which have so long and so agreeably subsisted between the deceased and the Society, strong additional grounds for sensibility and grief at this afflictive dispensation.

Resolved, That this Society, while indulging her own,

profoundly sympathises in the grief of the family of the deceased, feeling, however, assured that in a recollection of the well-known principles, the pure character, long and brilliant career, and the eminently useful and exemplary life of the deceased, they will find much to console them, under the loss of one of the most cherished of parents and one of the best of men.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

After some remarks from the Rev. Dr. VAN PELT, and the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Society adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, NOVEMBER 6, 1849.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

On motion of Dr. ROBINSON, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the Society was dispensed with.

The Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Mr. BEEKMAN, read an invitation of the New York Academy of Medicine to the officers and members of the Society, to attend the Celebration of their Third Anniversay, on Wednesday, Nov. 14th, etc., which was accepted.

The Librarian, Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, announced the additions to the Library since his last report :

BY DONATION.

Mease, James. A Geological Account of the United States ; comprehending a short description of their Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions, Antiquities and Customs. 12mo. pp. 496. xiv. Philadelphia, 1807.—*Gift of Henry R. Stiles.*

Purviance, Robert. A Narrative of Events which occurred in Baltimore Town during the Revolutionary War. To which are appended various Documents and Letters, &c. 12mo. pp. 231. Baltimore, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

Jenkins, John S. History of the War between the United States and Mexico, from the commencement of Hostilities to the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 514. Auburn, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

- Hebbe, G. C. An Universal History, in a Series of Letters: being a complete and impartial Narrative of the most Remarkable Events of all Nations, from the earliest period to the present time. Forming a complete History of the World. Vol. II. Ancient History. 8vo. pp. 574. xi. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the Publishers—De Witt & Davenport.*
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- Biographical Sketches and Index—to accompany Vol. I. Hebbe's Universal History. 8vo. pp. xiv. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the same.*
- American Oriental Society. Journal. Vol. I. No. IV. 8vo. pp. xxv—xxiv and 337—591. New Haven, 1849.—*Gift of the Society.*
- Isthmus of Tehuantepec. An Account of, in the Republic of Mexico; with proposals for establishing 'a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, based upon the Surveys and Reports of a Scientific Commission, appointed by the Projector, Don José de Garay. Map. 8vo. pp. 128. London, 1846.—*Gift of J. M. Wyse.*
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- Observations in relation to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, &c. Maps. 8vo. pp. vi. 48. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the same.*
- Hoe, R. (& Co.) List of Prices of Printing Materials, etc. 8vo. pp. 38. New York, 1849.—*Gift of William Van Norden.*
- New York City. Annual Report of the Alms House Commissioner for the year 1847. [Doc. No. 44, Board of Aldermen.] 8vo. pp. 118. New York, 1848.—*Gift of E. B. Corwin.*
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- Same—for the year 1848. [Doc. No. 44. B. of A.] 8vo. pp. 204. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the same.*
- Massachusetts. Documents printed by order of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, during the session of the General Court, A. D., 1849. 8vo. Boston, 1849.
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- Documents printed by order of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, during the session of the General Court, A. D., 1849. 8vo. Boston, 1849.
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- Documents submitted to the General Court of 1849: by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. 8vo. Boston, 1849.—*Gift of the Commonwealth of Mass.*
- New Jersey Historical Society. Proceedings. Vol. IV. Nos. 1, 2. 8vo. [Newark,] 1849.—*Gift of the Society.*
- Virginia. The Virginia Historical Register, and Literary Adver-

- tiser, Vol. II., No. III. July, 1849. 8vo. pp. 121—180. Richmond, 1849.—*Gift of the Editor, William Maxwell, Esq.*
- Joslin, Benjamin, F., M. D. The Law of Cure; an Address delivered before the American Institute of Homœopathy, at its Sixth Annual Meeting, held at Philadelphia, June 13, 1849. 8vo. Boston, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*
- Long, R. Cary. The Ancient Architecture of America, its Historical Value and Parallelism of Development with the Architecture of the Old World, a Discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society, April 3, 1849. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 37. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*
- American Philosophical Society. Proceedings. Vol. V. Nos. 42, 43. Jan.—March, April—Sept., 1849. 8vo. Philadelphia.—*Gift of the Society.*
- American Antiquarian Society. Reports of the Council and Officers of the American Antiquarian Society, with a catalogue of officers and members, 1839. 8vo. Worcester, 1839.
- . Catalogue of the officers and members of the American Antiquarian Society, May, 1839. 8vo. Worcester, 1839.
- . Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society. Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2. 8vo. Worcester, 1843.—*Gift of the Society.*
- Felt, Joseph B. Annals of Salem. Vol. I., 2d edition, 1845. Vol. II., 2d edition, 1849. 12mo. Salem.—*Gift of the Author.*
- Jones, William A. Memorial of the late Honorable David S. Jones. With an Appendix, containing notices of the Jones Family, of Queens County. 8vo. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*
- Hildreth, Richard. The History of the United States of America, from the Discovery of the Continent to the Organization of Government under the Federal Constitution. 3 vols. 8vo. New York, 1849.—*Gift of Rufus W. Griswold.*
- Griswold, Rufus W. The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century. 2d edition. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1845.—*Gift of the Editor.*
- Hedge, Frederic H. Prose Writers of Germany. Illustrated with Portraits. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1848.—*Gift of Rufus W. Griswold.*
- New York State Agricultural Society. Transactions, with an abstract of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies. Vol. VIII. 1848. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*Gift of B. P. Johnson, Secretary.*

Rich, O. *Bibliotheca Americana Nova. A Catalogue of Books relating to America, etc.* Vol. II. Part 2. pp. 412. 8vo. London, 1846.—*Gift of Bartlett & Welford.*

———. Supplement to the *Biblio. Americ. Nova.* Part I. Additions and Corrections. 1701—1800. 8vo. London, 1841.—*Gift of the same.*

Mayo, W. S. *Kaloolah, or Journeyings to the Djébel Kumri: an Autobiography of Jonathan Romer.* 2d edition. pp. 514. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

Maury, M. P. (Lt. U. S. N.) Circular prepared by direction of the Hon. William Ballard Preston, Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the Astronomical Expedition to Chili. Charts and Tables, by Lt. J. M. Gilliss. 4to. Washington, 1849.—*Gift of Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, U. S. N.*

Smithsonian Institution. Reports, etc., exhibiting its plans, operations, and financial condition up to Jan. 1, 1849. From the 3d Annual Report of the Board of Regents. 8vo. Washington, 1849.—*Gift of the Institution.*

Gilliss, J. M. (Lt. U. S. N.) On the Longitude of Washington, computed from the Moon-Culminations, observed during the years 1839 o 1842, inclusive. [Art. XIII. Vol. X., Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.] 4to. Philadelphia, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

American Association for the Advancement of Science. Proceedings. First Meeting, held at Philadelphia, Sept., 1848. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1849.—*Gift of the Association.*

Freemasonry. A Collection of Letters on Freemasonry, in Chronological Order. 8vo. Boston, 1849.—*Gift of Henry Gassett, Esq., of Boston.*

Donaldson, Thomas. *American Colonial History: an Address made by Thomas Donaldson, Esq., before the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, March 29, 1849, being the fourth Annual Address to that Association.* 8vo. Baltimore, 1849.—*Gift of the Maryland Historical Society.*

Maryland Historical Society. *See Donaldson.*

McCulloh, R. S., (Prof.) Reports from the Secretary of the Treasury of Scientific Investigations, in relation to Sugar and Hydrometers, made, under the superintendence of Professor A. D. Bache. [Ex. Doc., No. 50. 30th Cong., 1st Sess.] 8vo. Washington, 1848.—*Gift of Hon. D. S. Dickinson.*

Land Office. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General

- Land Office. [Ex. Doc., No. 2. 30th Cong., 2d Sess.] 8vo. Washington, 1848.—*Gift of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson.*
- Virginia. Report of the Revisors of the Code of Virginia, made to the General Assembly in January, 1849. 8vo. Richmond, 1849. [John M. Patton and Conway Robinson.]
- . Same, in May, 1849. 8vo. Richmond, 1849.
- . Same, in July, 1849, being their final Report, and relating to the Criminal Code. 8vo. Richmond, 1849.—*Gift of Conway Robinson, Esq., of Richmond.*
- Robinson, Conway. *See Virginia—Va. Hist. and Phil. Soc.*
- Patton, John M. *See Virginia.*
- North Carolina. Journal of the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at its Session in 1848—49. 8vo. Raleigh, 1849.
- . Laws of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1848—49. Published agreeably to the 95th chapter of the Revised Statutes. 8vo. Raleigh, 1849.—*Gift of the State of North Carolina.*
- Prince Edward Island. A Short Account of, designed chiefly for the Information of Agriculturist and other Emigrants of Small Capital, by the author of the Emigrant's Introduction, etc. Map. 12mo. London, 1839.—*Gift of George H. Moore, Librarian.*
- United States' Congress. Twenty-eighth Congress, Second Session. Senate Documents. Vols. 4, 5, 6. (Containing Doc. No. 97.) 3 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1845.
- . Twenty-ninth Congress, First Session. Reports of Committees. Vol. 3. 8vo. Washington, 1846.
- . Thirtieth Congress, First Session. Journal of the Senate. 8vo. Washington, 1847—48.
- . Executive Documents. Senate. 8 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1847, [1848.]
- . Reports of Committees. Senate. 8vo. Washington, 1847—[1848.]
- . Miscellaneous Docs. Sen. 8vo. Washington, 1848.
- . Journal of the House of Representatives. 8vo. Washington, 1847—48.
- . Executive Documents. House. 9 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1847—48.
- . Reports of Committees. House. 4 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1847—48.
- . Miscellaneous Documents. House. 8vo. Washington, 1848.—*Gift of the Congress of the U. S.*

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- Map. Suisun Bay. Surveyed for Col. J. D. Stevenson and others, Proprietors of the projected City of New York of the Pacific. 1849. [Mounted—on rollers.]

Map. City of New York of the Pacific, surveyed for Messrs. Stevenson and others, by Capt. R. P. Hammond, U. S. A. San Francisco, June, 1849.—*Gift of Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq.*

MSS. Town Records of Kingston ; (Ulster County ;) being the Records of the Town Court, Proceedings of the Trustees, &c., from the 7th October, 1713, to 25th February, 1736-7. Folio.—*Gift of H. M. Romeyn.*

[“It contains a copy of a very interesting and important letter of the Classis of Amsterdam, in relation to the difficulties of their churches in this province—the original of which is not known to be in existence ; nor is any other copy ascertained to be extant.”—*Mss. Note of Mr. Romeyn.*]

George Washington. Ticket, No. 235, Mountain Road Lottery, 1768. Bearing Autograph signature of Washington.—*Gift of Col. Andrew Warner.*

Indians. Drawings [Nos. 1, 2, 3,] illustrating the History of the “Five Nations ;” executed by an Indian of the Oneida Tribe, (about 1835.)—*Gift of Lans'gh Thurber, Esq., of Utica.*

[“They are evidently of that character termed ‘picture-writing,’ and may be considered to constitute a portion of the image-history of the race. They refer to some of the most prominent events that have occurred among the ‘Five Nations,’ extending back to the utmost limit of tradition, and even assuming a mythic nature. Though artless and uncouth in their construction, they are full of meaning to the eye of a proper observer.

“The first drawing exhibits the savage in his primitive and rudest state. He is scant of clothing, and holds in his hands the most simple weapons of warfare, and carries the spoils of the chase suspended from the belt that encircles his body.

“The second design presents a view of Atotarho, the first head chief among the then ‘Five Nations.’ He is represented as sitting on the ground, and enveloped with serpents that serve to protect him from danger. The other two figures are a delegation from the tribes offering wampum, and requesting him to become their chief. He complied with their desire, and was the first invested with an office which has continued through ages, and is still in existence among the lingering remains of the race. A drawing somewhat similar, but less truthful in costume, was

discovered by Mr. Schoolcraft in an Indian house, when taking the census on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

"In the third drawing are pictured warriors, belonging to a more recent period, adorned with feathers and fanciful ornaments; and a Christian Indian, who, bearing the cross and pipe of peace, returns among the tribes to exercise the vocation of a missionary."—*Extract, Lansigh Thurber to George H. Moore, Utica, Oct. 22, 1849.*]

Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that they deemed no further action necessary, in regard to the communication of Mr. Minor, referred to them at the meeting in June, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; whereupon, on motion, they were so discharged.

Mr. MOORE also presented and read a report from the Executive Committee upon the nominations referred to them, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected:

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. JOHN W. HALL, D. D.,	Dayton, Ohio.
MARK SKINNER,	Chicago, Illinois.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

ALEXANDER RODNEY McDONOUGH,
Capt. THEODORE BAILEY, U. S. N.

Several nominations for membership were made, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer, Mr. CHAUNCEY, from the Committee appointed for the purpose of procuring funds, for the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for the use of the Society, made report of progress in the subscription; and urged upon the members the necessity of immediate action, in order to secure the amount already subscribed.

Mr. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, then read the following paper on the

HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS MISSIONS:

"MAN's chief end," said the assembly of Divines at Westminster, "is to glorify God, and enjoy him for ever." "Man," says Ignatius Loyola, "was created for this end, that he might praise and reverence the Lord his God, and serving him, at length be saved." Too many later religionists have fixed their gaze in rapt devotion upon the enjoyments of Heaven, forgetting that men have flesh and blood as well as souls. To such, the chief end of man is *death*, and the duties of life when narrowed into a definition, would seem to be, constantly to await with closed eye and bended knee, the moment of our departure from earth.

God, however, is doubtless to be glorified by active duty, by the promotion of physical as well as moral advancement—by making men wiser in the knowledge of material nature, better clothed, better fed, and therefore more likely to be peaceful and good-willed.

Religious missions have been always among the attendants, if not the chief means of civilization. Christians consider them inseparable from the advance of human welfare, but not a few popular writers whose literary fame gives a certain authority to their opinions, have treated missions with contempt.

Dickens has not scrupled to ridicule "the society for providing the infant negroes in the West Indies with flannel waistcoats, and moral pocket handkerchiefs."

An American author, too, has made merry with the fat wife of a missionary riding to church in a waggon, drawn by two unfortunate converts, an old man and a very little boy—who tugged their burden through the hot sands of one of the South Sea Islands, by way of working out their own salvation by the sweat of their brows.

It may, perhaps, be shown that religious missions have been of the greatest service to mankind—and that where their results have been unhappy, the cause is patent. Such missions as have addressed themselves to the spiritual nature of mankind *exclusively*, have produced little permanent effect. Those efforts, however, more wisely directed to the simultaneous culture of both soul and body, seem to have been means of good, the harbingers, and then the attendants of a happy civilization. **MISSIONARY COLONIES**, therefore, have ever been the most successful promoters of the happiness of mankind.

These views are well confirmed by the history of missions in America—as our own, they deserve examination first.

The earliest missionaries in North America, were of the society of Jesus. Biencourt and Father Biart as early as 1611, explored the valley of the Kennebec, and reported conversions among the natives there ; while, as if to begin by a contradiction, the order of Jesuits, despite its fundamental vow of poverty, had been, in 1610, enriched by a duty upon the fisheries and fur trade of New France. In 1613, at St. Sauveur, within the present limits of Maine, Biart erected a cross, and founded the first christian mission on the soil of these United States. By the instrumentality of De Levi, then Viceroy of New France, the **JESUITS** were established in 1625, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and, although under the patronage of Champlain, Le Caron the Franciscan, had preached to the Mohawks, the Wyandots, and even to the tribes that dwelt upon the rivers of Lake Huron ; yet, after the year 1632, the Jesuits alone assumed the cure of heathen souls in Canada.

It was the policy of Champlain to extend the dominion of France, by increasing to the utmost the number of Indian converts ; for, by the provisions of his charter, every neophyte became a citizen. The military drill had inspired Loyola with notions of order, of obedience, and

of unquestioning zeal, which he infused into his religious system. Jesuits became at once the best political agents, as well as the most active missionaries in the world.

In a few years, (in 1636,) there were already fifteen priests of the order of Jesus in the Province—men burning with earnest desire to convert the heathen—cheerfully meeting every peril and hardship. Pioneers in everything, they discovered every river and founded almost every town which has since been known in French America. Tradition bears testimony to the fervency of their devotion. First, Brebœuf and Daniel penetrated along the Ottawa to Lake Huron, and there, near the shore of Lake Iroquois, raised the first house of their society. There Jean Brebœuf for fifteen years taught the doctrines of his church, and celebrated her rites, all the while inflicting upon himself the severities of penance. Daily, often twice a day, he chastised himself with the lash. He wore constantly a prickly shirt of hair-cloth, and next his loins an iron belt set round with fangs. He saw visions and coveted with holy eagerness a more sudden martyrdom than his life of maceration was slowly accomplishing—missionary stations multiplied, and in 1639, at the central house of St. Mary, three thousand red men were entertained as guests. During thirteen years, no less than forty-two Jesuits, besides eighteen more candidates for admission into the order, had visited and evangelized the Huron forests. Anxious to gain access to the remote west, the Fathers availed themselves of the Festival of the Dead which the Algonquins celebrated in the autumn of 1641, on the shore of Lake Iroquois. There they found an assembly of two thousand Indians; and Europeans first heard of the Sioux and the valley of the Mississippi. It were long to tell of the labors and sufferings of these missionaries—of the martyrdom of Anthony Daniel, and of Jogues among the Mohawks, who were also the murderers of the ascetic Brebœuf and of the gentle Lallemant. Time would fail to narrate the adventures of Alloüez,

Dablon, Marquette, Joliet—names ever to be remembered at the West. The cross was proclaimed through all the tribes of Aboriginal America, and yet, how small the influence of the missionary! Jesuit missions passed over the Indian mind like a rope drawn through the water. Their track closed in behind them, and left but a transient ripple. Why was this? The answer is not far to fetch. The Jesuit repressed all individual independence. He inculcated blind obedience as the first of virtues. He taught the *ceremonials* of worship, rather than the principles of moral duty. Rituals were with him as saving ordinances.

Let us look a moment at the Jesuit authorities. In the "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, écrites des Missions Etrangères," we have the daily life of the Jesuit missionaries described by themselves. Father Rasles writes to his nephew from Narantsouak:—"None of my Neophytes fail to repair twice in each day to the church, early in the morning to hear mass, and in the evening to assist at the prayers, which I offer up at sunset. After mid-day I visit the sick, and go round among the cabins of those who require more particular instruction. If they hold a council, (which is often the case with these Indians,) they depute one of the principal men of the assembly to ask me to assist in their deliberations. I accordingly repair to the place where their council is held. If I think they are pursuing a wise course, I approve of it; if on the contrary, I have any thing to say in opposition to their decision, I declare my sentiments, supporting them by weighty reasons, to which they conform. *My advice always fixes their resolutions.* They do not even hold their feasts without inviting me."

"TEGAHKOUITA," says Father Cholonec, writing to the Procurator of missions in Canada, "Tegahkouita, which is the name of this sainted female, about whom I am going to inform you, was born in the year 1656, at Gaudaouagué, one of the settlements of the lower Iroquois,

who are called AGNIEZ. The small pox, which ravaged the Iroquois country, in a few days, removed her father, brother, and her mother. Tegahkouita was also attacked like the others, but she did not sink under the violence of the disease. * * * The small pox had injured her eyes, and this infirmity having rendered her incapable of enduring the glare of light, she remained whole days shut up in her wigwam. By degrees, she began to love this seclusion, and at length that became her taste, which she had at first endured only from necessity. She received baptism on Easter day, 1676. The only care of the young Neophyte was now to fulfil the engagements she had contracted. She did not wish to restrict herself to the observance of common practices, for she felt that she was called to a more perfect life. Besides, the public instructions at which she was present punctually, she requested also particular ones for the regulation of her private and secret life. Her prayers, her devotions, and her penances, were arranged with the utmost exactness, and she was so docile to form herself according to the plan of perfection which had been marked out for her, that in a little time she became a model of virtue. * * The consecrated place became thenceforth all her delight. She repaired thither at four o'clock in the morning, attended mass at the dawn of day, and afterwards assisted at that of the Indians, which was said at sunrise. * * In the evening, she returned again to the church which she did not quit until the night was far advanced. * * Her repasts were very simple, and often she did not eat till the end of the day. At other times she secretly mixed ashes with the food provided for her, to deprive it of every thing which might afford pleasure to the taste. * * The christian Indians who remained at the SOULT, * * went to such extremes that * * we were obliged to moderate their zeal. Some placed themselves in the snow when the cold was most severe—others stripped themselves to the waist in retired places, on the bank of a frozen river, where the

wind was blowing with violence. There were even those who, after having broken the ice in the ponds, plunged in up to the neck, and remained there as long as it was necessary to recite many times the ten beads of their rosary. Another one * * not content with having herself used this mortification, had plunged her daughter, but three years old, into the frozen river from which she drew her out half dead. When I sharply reproached her indiscretion, she answered with a surprising *naïveté* that she did not think she was doing any thing wrong, but that, knowing that her daughter would one day certainly offend the Lord, she had wished to impose on her in *advance* the pain which her sin merited."

But enough. These good Fathers were but carrying out their vows into practice. A very few cases of individual sanctity might here and there result, but what else could come of the teachings of a community whose members had solemnly foresworn their private judgments, their consciences, their very selves? "Every one must," say the Constitutions of the Company of Jesus, "persuade himself that those who live under a vow of obedience, ought to bear and govern themselves through their superiors, by Divine Providence, precisely as though they were corpses which permit themselves to be carried anywhere, or treated anyhow, or just like an old man's walking-stick, which serves him who holds it in his hand, wherever and in whatever manner he chooses to use it."

"We ought," say the Spiritual Exercises, "to be indifferent towards all created things, (so far as they are subject to the liberty of our will, and not prohibited,) so that as far as in us lies, we seek not health more than sickness, nor prefer riches to poverty, honor to contempt, a long life to a short one." * * Can absolute indifference to good or ill, mere apathetic quietism, ever lead to the improvement of mankind? But the rule goes on,—
 "YET it is fitting, out of all, to choose and desire those things only which lead to the *end*"—and that end is de-

fined to be, "to praise and reverence the Lord." *Literally*, to praise and reverence by acts of devotion.

Again, in the Epistle on Obedience, "whoever would immolate himself without reserve to God, must offer to Him not his will merely, but his *understanding* also, so that he not only wills what the Superior wills, but thinks as he thinks, submitting to him his own judgment,—a true and perfect obedience—an abdication of will and judgment."

These are the words of Loyola—

The thirteenth rule of the *Spiritual Exercises*, that famed instrument of moral cure, is that we should wholly and heartily conform ourselves to the Catholic Church, "so that if the church shall define anything to be black which to our eyes appears white, we ought to pronounce it black."

When we read further in the constitutions of the order, the extraordinary method called DELATION, by which each Jesuit is bound to report all he thinks amiss in the conduct of every other, and to submit himself to the same inspection, and when we find at last in the vow of profession which is taken by every member, the words—"ALL according to the form of living contained in the Apostolic letter of the society of Jesus, and its constitutions," the short duration of the Jesuit missions here will be no longer wonderful. California, New Mexico, Paraguay, alike abound in abandoned missions. The descendants of the native converts still remain, but their instructors are forgotten; their religion is become cold, and their personal condition remains as degraded as before. The result of Jesuit teaching has no where been to elevate its scholars. It has drilled them into submission to authority, and has repressed independence and liberty as sin. The endeavor of Jesuitism has always seemed to be, to—

“Eat out the heart
Of liberty—the high conception blast ;
The noble sentiment, the impatient scorn
Of base subjection, and the swelling wish
For general good, erasing from the mind—
While nought save narrow selfishness succeeds,
And low design.”—*Thompson's Britannia.*

Fortunately, perhaps, for humanity, in later days Jesuits have had the opportunity to construct a civil community on their own principles. In Paraguay they had it all to themselves for 150 years. No Spaniard or European, not a Jesuit, was allowed to enter the domains of the society. *There*, men were said to live in Arcadian simplicity—possessions were all held in common—there were no quarrels, no lawyers, no law-suits. The government was called a Theocracy. “The people of Paraguay,” says Raynal, “had no civil laws, because they knew of no property, nor had they criminal ones, because every one was his own accuser, and voluntarily submitted to punishment. Their only laws were the precepts of religion. There was no distinction of stations, and it is the only society on earth where men enjoyed equality. None were idle or fatigued with labor ; and the very names of *Taxes* and *Lawsuits*, those two terrible scourges which everywhere afflict mankind, were unknown!” Happy community! Socialism and the visions of Icaria seem to have been then realized on earth. But when the Abbe Raynal spoke of the equality of the Paraguays, he did not include the *Jesuits*—among them the Indians were all equally slaves, but the priests did not belong to the people. For them the natives lived and moved and had their being.

The country was divided into parishes, each parish under two Jesuits, one as rector, the other as curate. The churches were magnificent. The annual revenues yielded to the society, five hundred thousand *pesos*. By a perfect system of subordination, while the natives were instructed in music, painting, sculpture and archi-

ture, and certain manufactures, all property was rendered a dead weight and embarrassment to the Indian. His wife labored for the community, and could not help him—half his own time was given to the public work, and his capital, if he ever accumulated any, was of necessity, idle. At the expulsion of the order of Jesuits from Paraguay in 1756, it embraced forty missions, and three hundred thousand souls. CORDOVA was the seat of the Provincial and his four counsellors; and at that city, three thousand five hundred slaves, by name, called the Fathers, master. The Jesuits held forts, an army, and a wealthy commercial monopoly. All these, while under an oath of perpetual beggary; and with the sole avowed object of saving heathen souls!

So perfect was the drill established throughout these missions, that Doblas, Governor of Conception, in 1781, being among them and often hearing drums beaten at various hours of the night, especially towards morning, enquired the meaning of the untimely noise. "They told me," says he, "that it was the custom of the nation; but on my asking the origin of that custom, they told me that the lazy Indians, wearied with the toils of the day, slept all night, and neglected their marital duties!" The population was diminishing under the hopeless routine of task-labor for others; and this was the Jesuit method of keeping up their congregations. Here, then, we have Jesuit missions fairly developed—a community of men accomplishing the end of their creation, according to Jesuit belief. Begotten by beat of drum, in childhood marshalled twice a day, and drilled to the life they were to lead; then devoted to toil for others all the day long, and roused at night from the deep slumber which is the poor slave's best consolation, by an insult to humanity that only Jesuits could devise, what happy lives did they lead in Paraguay!

There is good reason to believe that similar blessings were intended for North America. All the missions

among our own Indians, although their agents were often apparently pure, unsuspecting christians, had the same end. When the fierce New Englanders ransacked Norridgewock, and carried off the strong box of Father Rasles, they found therein, letters from the Governor of New France, and abundant papers to show that Rasles was a *political agent* as well as religious teacher. The aggrandizement of his order and of France, was always in his mind. All through the wide West, the Indian tribes were encouraged to assemble in conventions, and, as they went home each tribe was accompanied by a *Black Robe*.

In March, 1743, while General Oglethorpe was attacking St. Augustine, Captain Kent, who commanded at Fort Augusta, sent a prisoner to Frederica, whom he had picked up among the Cherokees and Creeks. This man had been many years among them—they showed him the utmost deference, and under his influence were evidently becoming hostile. Captain Kent, therefore, privately seized him, and confined him at Frederica until Oglethorpe's return. He proved to be an accomplished gentleman, named PREBER, who spoke Latin, French, and other languages; and after a time, avowed himself a Jesuit. One who obtained his intimacy, if not his confidence, relates, that he stated his designs to be, to bring about a confederation of the Southern Indians, to inspire them with industry, to instruct them in the arts of life, and in short, to engage them to throw off the yoke of their European allies, of all nations. For this purpose he had for many years accommodated himself to their opinions, prejudices and practices; had been their leader in war, and their priest and legislator in peace. "If we err," said this father, "the *General* is to blame, and we have a merciful God to pardon us. But believe me, before this century is past, the Europeans will have a very small footing on this continent. He often hinted that there

were many more of his brethren then laboring among the Indians for the same purpose. What that purpose probably was, the history of Paraguay has told us.

Let us now glance at the missions of New England, which come next in order of time. In 1636, Plymouth colony enacted laws to provide for preaching the Gospel to the Indians; and as the seal of Massachusetts shows, this was one of the chief cares of the Puritans. The Apostle of the Indians, John Eliot, began in 1646, and his translation of the Bible was published in 1663. Before Eliot, Thomas Mayhew taught Indians at Martha's Vineyard in 1643. Many others, among them Bourn, Treat, Tupper, Cotton in Plymouth, Thatcher and Rawson in Massachusetts, and Fitch and Pierson in Connecticut, continued the work with such success that in 1675, there were fourteen settlements of praying Indians, and twenty-four regular congregations. There was a population of three thousand six hundred Indians, and fourteen native preachers. The men became farmers; the women learned to spin and weave, and all the mysteries of good housewifery; the children attended schools. Great aptitude was everywhere shown for civilization, and the fairest prospects of turning the natives from savage life, met the eye of the philanthropist. Bishop Berkely came over to found his college for Indians at Bermuda. Large collections were made in the English churches by the sanction of Parliament. Robert Boyle labored to obtain a new charter for the Society "for propagating the Gospel among the heathen nations of New England and the parts adjacent, in America," and was for three years one of its directors.

All these promising enterprizes were crushed by the sad Indian war, begun by king Philip of Pokanoket, taken up instantly by the Eastern Abenakis, and waged over a territory of three hundred miles. It was a civil war, and a war of extermination. White men and Christians wore scalps at their girdles, and praying selectmen

offered rewards for the life of an Indian as for that of a wolf. Who can tell how far this Indian outbreak was a feature of the same Jesuit plan which was described by Preber to Oglethorpe seventy years later. No written proof probably exists out of the records of the society at Rome; but the *probabilities* of Jesuit agency were as strong in 1675 in New England, as they were in 1744 in Georgia.

The MORAVIANS began their work in 1732, by a mission to Greenland. The next year they preached to the slaves in the West Indies; and in 1734, they visited the Creeks in Georgia. Henry Rauch taught Indians in New York state, east of Kingston, in 1740. But why tell of their persecution by the English rulers of New York, on account of their scruples to take oaths, and of their *protection* by the Dutch who happened here and there to be in office under the new government?

Their labors were blessed. Bethlehem and so many other stations were occupied, that Loskiel enumerates in 1788, twenty-five, in the territory now called Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. The last of these stations was abandoned for want of Indians in 1822. The war of the revolution had destroyed them. Who can hear of the STOCKBRIDGES without emotion? Gathered by John Sergeant into a little community in 1734, at the place from which they took their name, they served in the war, a remnant survived, four times have they removed farther west; and this very year a fifth remove is said to be in progress. Sad story of every Indian tribe! yet in spite of all, the Stockbridges keep together.

The Cherokee mountaineers have even produced a Cadmus of their own, George Guess, "Sequoah." They have an alphabet and a literature peculiar to themselves.

The great drawback to Indian improvement has always been frequent transplantations. True to the original instincts of his race, the Anglo-American for-

gets in his thirst for *more land*, the rights of his neighbors, and the Indian is treated like the Netherlander one hundred and fifty years ago.

Perhaps the Moravian missions were the most successful of any among our native tribes. They expired only with the Indians themselves, as they perished in the border wars of the revolution. The United Brotherhood always began by teaching the arts of life. They showed the use of milk and the methods of tillage, and kept elevating the man, while they instructed his soul in the ways of righteousness. *Pastoral* life had no existence in America as Anglo Saxons found it. Hunting and war filled up the measure of the red man's hours. Could we expect then, that Indian nations should be born in a day, except by a miracle! Time, nay, many centuries were necessary, to transform the fierce Gaul, and the fiercer Briton, into Frenchmen and Englishmen as *we* know them. That *time* has been denied the poor Indian.

"I have long since made up my mind," says Col. McKinney, then the head of the Bureau of Indian affairs at Washington, "as to the practicability of civilizing and evangelizing the Indians. Experience has come in at last with its resistless appeal, and has demonstrated the fact that the North American Indians may be tamed and led to cherish the arts and conveniences of cultivated life, and to repose for their present and future welfare, not on their Manitous, but on *JEHOVAH*. But is there no threatening danger? No enemy, who, from motives of selfishness, stands ready to drive these people back into barbarism, and to throw obstacles in the way of their improvement? I believe there is. The man who is bent on amassing wealth by a trade with these people, is that enemy. He is a character whose whole history is marked with all that tends to keep the Indian in the hunter and savage state. It is to this character that many of the earlier efforts owed their abortiveness. *He* it was who stood ready to entice the thoughtless and

half-naked Indian from his *purposes* to till the ground, to the chase ; and *wherefore* ? Because from his labors in the chase the trader derived his profits, his wealth ; and *why* should it be thought anything incredible that men who have always used the Indians as drudges, as mere tools to catch furs for them, and to increase their own wealth by the traffic, should, at the moment when they see all this advantage about to be merged in their civilization, be active to retain the services of these unfortunate people in the same capacity in which they had always had them ? It is no difficult matter to determine how hostile is the teaching of a private and peddling trader to the teaching of a missionary.

Your work is against the current, their's goes with it ; and where you have but an oar or two at most, *they* have as many as line the gunwales of their bark, and all are handled by desperate and daring men, who, regardless of consequences, are bent on the achievement of their object."

Against such influences, accordingly, the Red Race has made but slow headway. Fire-water, that first of curses, Small-Pox and Cholera, Scarlet Fever and Measles, with all the myriad diseases which the vices of traders bring with them into the wilderness, have decimated, nay, sometimes, as in the case of the **MANDANS**, exterminated the Indian tribes. Could they have been let alone by traders for a while, till of themselves they had sought from neighboring white men the *blessings* thrust untimely upon them, there might have been a happier result.

But what have missions already done for mankind ? The introduction of Christianity has promoted the civilization of newly discovered countries. Human sacrifices have ceased in Mexico ; the worship of the sun and moon in America ; child murder, and Fetishism in Africa ; the Suttee in India ; all have vanished before the approach of Christian teachers of whatever name.

The good Las Casas, well called the Protector of the Indians, nine times crossed the wide Atlantic to promote the temporal comfort of his poor converts, by redeeming them from slavery.

Since the beginning of this century, the intercourse among nations has opened a way for missions which has been well improved. Turks have changed their dress; Hindoos read Shakespeare; and Brahmin bankers deal in the shares of railroads, which heathen engineers construct. All religions, except Christianity, are decaying, and weakening the states which uphold them. Moslems are losing in numbers; the far East is stationary. Even Africa begins to yield to the influence of Liberia and Sierra Leone, on the west, and the great colony of the Cape, on the south.

The fruits of missionary preaching are quite as great as have attended the same exertions in Christian lands. There are quite as many sincere converts made among the heathen as by a similar number of preachers at home. Dr. Carey's translation of the Scriptures—the admirable schools at Serampore—the wonderful results which followed Henry Martyn's brief labors in Persia—Moffat's success among the Bushmen of South Africa—all show that missions have not been in vain. The most successful teachers must be native ones; and let it not be forgotten, that the Reformation was occasioned by TRACTS.

Every division of the christian army now has its appropriate organization. Our Tract Societies, our Sunday School Unions, our Domestic Boards; the missions of the Catholic Church, are all producing a double good. First, upon the hearts and lives of those who deny themselves to sustain the teachers of those they never saw, and again upon the taught, by inspiring them with an appreciation of what we ourselves enjoy. How far the ships of Eckford and the Telegraph of Morse, the Steam Engines of Watt, and the Cotton Gins of Arkwright, have opened the

eyes of the SUBLIME PORTE to the propriety of religious toleration, it were hard to say. It is clear, however, that with European arts have come protection to Jew and to Armenian and Greek—and the wonder has happened in our days that a Christian refugee on the soil of Turkey, is safe from his Christian foe.

Stephen de Carheil labored for sixty years among the Hurons, yet the fruits of his toil were as nothing—because his labors were in a circle—always coming round from matins to vespers, and from vespers to matins again, on the dial of every day.

Conversion, unhappily for poor human nature, is not necessarily *civilization*. Many an Indian convert is undoubtedly in heaven; but how few lived christian lives on earth! The Jesuits went bearing only the crucifix, the breviary and the missal; the Puritan, the Quaker, and the Moravian, carried nothing but their Bibles, and we have beheld with anxious faith the lean result. Now, we approach the heathen with the plow, the loom, the anvil, and the printing press, besides the books of devotion and ceremonies of worship, and since the mission family comprised the physician, the farmer, the mill-wright, the blacksmith, and the printer, as well as the minister of religion, Heathendom has begun to brighten with the light of better days, and the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose.

MR. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS then read a paper announcing certain observations and discoveries, relating to the primitive symbolic signification of the Chinese Characters, or written words, tending to elucidate the Origin and Development, and to facilitate the acquisition of that remarkable system of Written Language.

Upon the conclusion of the papers, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Beekman and Mr. Andreys, and copies requested for the archives.

Mr. Beekman announced the arrangements in progress for the celebration of the forty-fifth Anniversary of the Society, on Tuesday, November 20th ; and that the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, first Vice President, would deliver the Address on that occasion.

Rev. Dr. Adams said, a pleasant thought had risen in his mind of the intimate connection between Science and Literature and the great cause of Christian Missions. He did not refer merely to the interesting papers sent home by Missionaries abroad, referring to many matters of pure Science which have come under their observation—but simply to the subject then before the Society—Philology. He called attention to the large number of languages first reduced to writing by American Missionaries. Much light, he said, had been thrown upon our Aboriginal languages by the investigations of Jesuit Missionaries—but we are still deficient here. The Rev. Dr. had been quite embarrassed when he met with Cardinal Mezzofanti in Rome, and that distinguished linguist proposed that the conversation should be conducted in the *Delaware* language ; or, failing that, in the *Algonquin* ! The Cardinal had obtained some knowledge of those dialects, and was anxiously desiring to meet some *American traveller* with whom he might converse in the originals. Dr. Adams said, further, that he had become greatly interested in investigations, during his leisure moments, of the PONGEE LANGUAGE, as spoken on the western coast of Africa. He characterized it as singularly euphonic and pleasing ; and he had been led to the conjecture, from certain indications, that this may be the very dialect of the millions now inhabiting the vast interior of unknown Africa. He threw out the suggestion that the subject might prove one for interesting and profitable research.

Rev. Dr. Cox presented a MS.—Notes of a Sermon by Dr. Doddridge, dated Nov. 11, 1721.

Mr. Brodhead presented, in behalf of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the tenth volume, completing the Third

Series of their collections, and took occasion to remark on the existence of a very rich and valuable collection of original papers in the Library of Harvard University—consisting of the Correspondence of Gen. BRADSTREET with Gen. GAGE in the latter part of the French War—presented to the University by Dr. Sprague of Albany. Mr. Brodhead suggested that whenever the state of the Society's funds should seem to render it practicable, it would be a most useful investment to obtain copies of these valuable papers for preservation here—relating as they do to the early history of Western New York and Michigan.

The Society then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING, NOVEMBER 20, 1849.

THE Rev. Dr. THOMAS DEWITT, Second Vice President, in the Chair.

On motion of Gen. Wetmore, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was postponed.

Mr. George H. Moore, Secretary of the Executive Committee, presented a report from that committee upon the nominations referred to them, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected :

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. JACOB BURNET, LL. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

“ JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., Newark, N. J.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. JOHN MORRISON, D. D., LL. D., London, England.

“ HENRY G. VAN LENNEP, M. A.

“ WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., Boston, Mass.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Baltimore, Md.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON HERBERT, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. GEORGE PECK, D. D.,	FRANCIS E. BUTLER,
“ SAM’L R. JOHNSON, D.D.,	L. C. CARTER,
JOHN A. MCGAW,	H. B. TEBBETTS,
THORNTON MCGAW,	WILLIAM IRVING PAULDING,
GEORGE PLATT,	JACOB HARSEN, M. D.,
HON. EDWIN D. MORGAN,	FREDERICK A. COE,
“ LUCIEN B. CHASE,	WILLIAM J. FLAGG,
DR. ALEXANDER M. BRUEN,	JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
PIERRE C KANE.	

Several nominations were made and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, having been introduced to the Society, expressed his interest in its objects and success, and his regret and sympathy in the loss of its late President.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to the Chapel of the University, when the Anniversary Address was delivered by the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, on the Philosophy of History, with some Notice of the Progress of the World during the past century.

At the conclusion of the Address, the Hon. PHILIP HONE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. Luther Bradish, for his highly interesting discourse, delivered this evening, and that he be requested to favor the Society with a copy for publication.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED MEETING, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, First Vice President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meetings were read and approved.

The First Vice President, Mr. BRADISH, presented a letter from President Taylor, dated Washington, May 17, 1849, acknowledging his election as an honorary member.

The Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Mr. BEEKMAN, read a letter from James Gallatin, Esq., acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions unanimously adopted at the October meeting, on occasion of the death of the late President of the Society, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The Treasurer, Mr. CHAUNCEY, presented and read a letter from George T. Trimble, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Demilt, deceased, dated New York, Nov. 24th, 1849, as follows:

“I have the pleasure to hand an extract from the Will of the late Elizabeth Demilt, which was admitted to Probate at Surrogate’s office, on 6th of October, 1849.

“‘ITEM, I give and bequeath to the New York Historical Society, Five Thousand Dollars.’

"Should no unexpected depreciation in the estate occur, I have no doubt there will be funds enough to pay all the legacies in due time."

Mr. BEEKMAN offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to prepare and submit to the Society at its next meeting, resolutions expressive of its appreciation of the generous legacy left by Miss Elizabeth Demilt, deceased, to the New York Historical Society.

Mr. CHAUNCEY offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the legacy of the late Miss Demilt, of Five Thousand Dollars, be appropriated to the purposes of the building in contemplation of erection, and that the Treasurer be authorized to subscribe the same on the books of the Building Committee.

The Librarian, Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, announced the additions to the Library since his last report :

BY DONATION.

Massachusetts Historical Society. Collections. Vol. X. Third Series. 8vo. Boston, 1849.—*Gift of the Society.*

Copway, George. The Life, History, and Travels, of Kah-Ge-Ga-Gah-Bowh, (George Copway,) a Young Indian Chief of the Ojebwa Nation, &c., Written by Himself. 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

Williams, Charles L. Statistics of the Rutland County Bar, with Biographical Notices of the most distinguished of its Deceased Members : also, a List of the County Officers from 1781 to 1847. 8vo. Brandon, 1847.—*Gift of C. K. Williams, Williams' College, Mass.*

Winthrop, Robert C. An Address delivered before the Maine Historical Society, at Bowdoin College, on the afternoon of the Annual Commencement, September 5, 1849. 8vo. Boston, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

Webster, Daniel. Speeches and Forensic Arguments. Vol. III. 8vo. Boston, 1843.—*Gift of George H. Moore.*

- Adams, Charles Francis. Letters of Mrs. Adams, the Wife of John Adams: with an Introductory Memoir, &c. Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged, with an Appendix containing the Letters addressed by John Q. Adams to his Son on the Study of the Bible. 12mo. Boston, 1848.—*Gift of the Author.*
- Hall, Frederick. Statistical Account of the Town of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont. Part First. 8vo. Boston, 1821.—*Gift of George H. Moore.*
- Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Memoirs. Vol. I. Part IV. 8vo. New Haven, 1816.—*Gift of George H. Moore.*
- Jay, William. A Review of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War. 12mo. Boston, 1849.—*Gift of the American Peace Society.*
- Prison Association. Report of the Prison Association of New York: including a List of the Officers and Members. Second Edition. [Assembly Doc., New York, No. 243, 1849] 8vo. Albany, 1849.—*Gift of Israel Russell, Esq.*
- Insurance. New England Live Stock Insurance Company, located at New Haven, Conn., &c. 24mo. New York, 1849.
- Cotton. Tables of Comparative Cost of, in New York, Great Britain, Havre, Hamburg, and Holland, compiled by Bell, Adams, and Linan, &c. 16mo. New York, 1849.
- Militia. Regulations of the Eighty-fifth Regiment of the Tenth Brigade of New York State Infantry. 12mo. New York, 1837.
- Railroads. Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. Semi-Annual Statement to the Stockholders. July, 1849. 8vo. [New York, 1849.]
- Missionary Society. Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of P. E. Ch. Missionary Society for Seamen, in the City and Port of New York. Read at the Annual Meeting of the Society, April 9, 1849. Together with the Missionaries' and Treasurer's Reports. 8vo. New York, 1849.
- . Act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws of the P. E. Ch. Missionary Society for Seamen. 8vo. New York, [1849.]
- Gas. Contract of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, with the Corporation of the City of New York, to continue for Twenty Years, from the 5th May, 1848, to the 5th May, 1868. 12mo. New York, 1848.
- Railroads. Acts, constituting the Charter of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company. 12mo. New York, 1849.

Almanac. Norman's Southern Agricultural Almanac, for 1848 : Edited by Thomas Affleck, Esq., etc. 12mo. New Orleans, 1847.

———. Mississippi Almanac, for the Year 1848, etc. 12mo. Columbus, Miss., 1848.

———. Same, for the Year 1849, etc. 12mo. Columbus, Miss., 1849.

Brooklyn City Bible Society. Eighth Annual Report, Constitution and By-Laws. 1849. 8vo. New York, 1849.

University. The Charter, Ordinances and By-Laws of the University of the City of New York. 1849. 8vo. New York, 1849.

Messler, Abraham, D. D. Life and Immortality made Clear. A Sermon preached in the Reformed Dutch Church of Raritan, Jan. 21, 1849, on occasion of the Death of Mrs. Anna Thompson. 8vo. New York, 1849.

Rockland County. Proceedings on behalf of the Church in Rockland County. Printed for Private Use. 8vo. New York, 1848.

Railroads. Exhibit of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Map. 8vo. New York, 1849.

———. Statement. Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Co. June, 1846. 8vo. New York, 1846.

———. Statement. Little Miami Railroad Company. July, 1848. 8vo. New York, 1848.

———. Report of the Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company, January 1, 1849. 8vo. New York, 1849.

———. Statement of the Directors of the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, etc., 1849. Map. 8vo. New York, 1849.

———. Exhibit of the Condition and Prospects of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, from Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, to Welden and Gaston, in North Carolina, 1849. Map. 8vo. New York, 1849.

New York. Cases in the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court and Superior Court. [Miscellaneous.] 1848-49. 8vo. New York, 1849.—*The preceding, 22 in number, Gift of Wm. Van Norden, Esq.*

Almanac. "Poor Richard." Poor Richard's Almanac for 1850, as written by Benjamin Franklin, for the Years 1733—34—35.

The Astronomical Calculations by Prof. Benj. Pierce, of Harvard University, etc. To which is added, the Commencement of the Life of the Great Philosopher, written by Himself. Annual Illustrated Edition. 12mo. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the Publisher, John Doggett, Jr.*

Reynolds, William M. The Swedish Church in America. Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of the American Lutheran Church, May 18, 1848. 8vo. Gettysburg, Pa., 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

Nott, Josiah C., M. D. Two Lectures on the Connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man. Delivered by invitation, from the Chair of Political Economy, etc., of the Louisiana University, in Dec., 1848. 8vo. New York, 1849.—*Gift of the Author.*

Printing Types. Specimens of Printing Types and Ornaments cast by John T. White, No. 33 Cliff Street, New York. 4to. New York, 1849.—*Gift of John T. White, Esq.*

MS. Notes of a Sermon by Dr. Doddridge, dated Nov. 11, 1721. Autograph. *Gift of Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox.*

MS. Copy of Col. Aaron Barlow's Orderly Book, Diary, &c. Transcribed by A. B. Olmstead, from the original, Nov. 1, 1849, and by him presented to the New York Historical Society.

[Aaron Barlow was in 1775, a Sergeant in Col. David Waterbury's Regiment, which, with others under the Command of Gen. Montgomery, marched to Canada. The Diary commences June 2, and ends Dec. 6, 1775. Barlow served through the war, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He resided at Reading, Fairfield County, Conn., where his Diary commences.—*Note by A. B. Olmstead.*]

MS. Fragment of an Orderly Book.—15 Aug. to 15 Oct. 1781. Dobbs Ferry and Connecticut Farms.—*Gift of Sylvanus S. Ward, Esq.*

[It is supposed to be a portion of an orderly book of a regiment of New Jersey Militia, commanded by Col. Sylvanus Seely, during the Revolutionary War. Col. Seely was the Grandfather of the Donor. He kept a Journal for forty years, em.

bracing an interesting period of our history—a portion of which (May 2, 1778, to Oct 26, 1785,) contains, besides the daily journal entries, copies of letters from Gov. Livingston of N. J., Gen. Dickerson, Gen. Skinner, Gen. Campbell, of the British Army, and other correspondence relating to the operations of the War.]

Specimens of Indian Pottery and Limestone Concretions from Florida.—*Gift of Henry G. Marquand, Esq.*

["I send you with this an Indian Pot, and a fragment of another vessel. They were found by a party of United States' Surveyors in Florida last winter, in an old field which had been cultivated by the Indians. Hoes, drawing-knives, breastplates, and various cooking utensils were also found. This was about two miles N. E. of Lake Ahapopka, which is some two hundred miles up the River St. Johns. The village which is marked as a large one on an old map, was destroyed in the war with the Seminoles about fifteen years since. A noted chief, named *Copper*, killed during the war, lived on the borders of this lake.

"The fragment of the other vessel shows that they sometimes made the form first of slits of palm-leaf, and then coated it inside before baking it.

"The two specimens of Concretion are such as abound on the southern coast of this country. One is formed around the branch of a tree, after its fall to the earth. Houses are often constructed of this shell limestone in St Augustine. Farther south, the shell mounds, which are frequently thirty to forty feet high, make an agreeable site for the planters' house."—*Extract—Henry G. Marquand to George H. Moore, December 3, 1849.*

The Librarian also reported the deposit, by E. George Squier, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, of several specimens—Antiquities from Nicaragua—in the Cabinet of the Society.

Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, Secretary of the Executive Committee, made a report from that Committee on the nominations referred to them at the last meeting of the Society, recommending the following candidates, who were thereupon elected:

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

JAMES STRYKER, Philadelphia.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

REV. CHARLES H. HALSEY,	DAVID STEWART,
JOSEPH HYDE,	REV. F. H. VINTON, D. D.
JOSEPH RIPLEY,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
EDWARD H. OWEN,	JAMES G. BELKNAP,
FRANCIS HOPKINS,	IRA B. WHEELER, Jr.,
CORNELIUS SMITH,	CHARLES E. SCOVILLE.

Several nominations were made, and referred to the Executive Committee.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS presented a copy (imperfect) of the "Sermons to Asses," printed at Boston in 1768, and said to have been written by Dr. Franklin.*

Mr. JOHN JAY offered a resolution fixing a salary for the office of Librarian, which was, after some discussion, referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the meeting in January.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT read a paper embracing some

REMINISCENCES OF ALBERT GALLATIN.

After the eloquent remarks which were made at a late meeting of this Society, on the life and character of the distinguished man of whom I propose to speak this evening, it may appear obtrusive in an humble individual like myself to say more. It may appear strange, too, that one who has not yet attained half the years of Mr. Gallatin,

* Erroneously attributed to Dr. Franklin. They were written by the Rev. James Murray, of Newcastle, who also wrote "*An Impartial History of the present War in America*," etc., 1778-80.

and whose acquaintance with him did not commence till after his public life was ended, should attempt to give his reminiscences. The personal history of a man whose life has been so eventful as that of our late distinguished President—whose history, I may say with truth, began with that of our country—should be given by one who had known him in his palmiest days, when the halls of Congress rang with his eloquence, or when, during the most critical period in our history, he saved the country from bankruptcy, or by one who knew him as a Commissioner at Ghent, or as an ambassador to the courts of England and France. That which I propose to do is something far less ambitious than an attempt to portray his entire character, or detail in succession the events of his active and useful career ; what I intend is merely to present some biographical reminiscences, obtained chiefly from his instructive conversation, and such of the opinions he was wont to express on a variety of topics as may give some idea of the cast of his mind and of the subjects which occupied his thoughts in the latter part of his life. Although my acquaintance with Mr. Gallatin embraces little more than ten years, it has been one of close intimacy ; for scarce a week has passed, in seven or eight of these years, when it has not been my happiness to spend an evening with him. Besides these visits, the Ethnological Society, of which he was the President, met at his house weekly during the two last years of his life.

On the occasion of these visits, as he was generally alone with his excellent and amiable lady, or his daughter, he was very communicative, conversing on all subjects. There was scarcely a topic that did not bring from him some personal anecdote or illustrative remark which added to the interest of the conversation. Such would naturally be the case with a man who had led so active a life, had filled such important posts and mingled with the most distinguished men of his day, and who possessed, moreover, a memory of such wonderful tenacity. What I

propose this evening is merely to repeat some of the early recollections and anecdotes of my much loved and venerable friend, as he related them to me at various times. Had I noted down all he said, I could have filled volumes ; but I at first felt scrupulous as to the propriety of keeping a record of private conversations, and it was not till within five years that I made such notes, and then only occasionally. They form no history of Mr. Gallatin's life, and are merely thrown together in something like chronological order. If they possess any interest it will be that of showing how a great man's character is exemplified in the every-day actions of his private life,—how the statesman, the financier, the scholar, and the philanthropist, are daily exhibited in every thought and every action. These little recollections will also show incidentally the happy effects of keeping the mind continually employed, so that when old age, with a decline of our physical powers, comes upon us, the intellectual faculties may remain unimpaired, and thus contribute to our happiness and social enjoyment at a period when we require them more than at any other.

De Lolme and Dumont.—In speaking of his school days, Mr. Gallatin often alluded to such of his companions as had subsequently distinguished themselves. He felt peculiar pride in the many great men to whom his native country had given birth, or who had flourished there, such as Sismondi, the historian, Decandolle, the botanist, Agassiz, the naturalist, now among us, and De Lolme and Dumont, the writers on legislation. Müller, the historian, was his instructor in history. De Lolme, he said, was in the class above him, and possessed a great faculty for languages, which enabled him to write his book on the English Constitution after a residence of only a year in England. Dumont, the disciple and translator of Bentham, and friend of Mirabeau, was in the class below him. Dumont, he said, was not remarkable at school for

anything but the elegance of his French compositions and his facility in verse-making. He had no original genius, but at the same time had an exact estimate of his own powers; and the task of licking Bentham's lucubrations into shape was one that he was admirably fitted to perform.

Arrival in the United States.—The following account of his arrival in this country was communicated to me by Mr. Gallatin himself in February of the present year:

He embarked for Boston, but a fog or bad weather compelled the vessel in which he was a passenger to stop at Cape Ann. Here he was glad to set foot on shore, and determined to leave the vessel and proceed to Boston by land. He went to the hotel, whither he was directed by a lad, who also accompanied him. The boy recognised him to be a Frenchman, and told him there were some French people at the hotel. Wishing to see them, he sent word to the hostess that he would take tea with them, although he had not been accustomed to drink tea. At the table he met the French lady alluded to by the lad. She made many inquiries of him, and first of all, as to where he came from. On telling her that he was from Switzerland, and then from Geneva, she manifested much interest, as she herself had once lived there. But on asking his name, and learning that it was Gallatin, her joy knew no bounds, as she told him she had lived in the family of one of his relatives of the same name; furthermore, that her husband, who was a Swiss, had emigrated some twenty years previous to Nova Scotia, where he owned considerable property, but that the Revolutionary War had broken up his family, some of his children espousing the cause of the American colonies, while the others adhered to that of the crown. In this dilemma they had been compelled to leave the country—had come to Boston, and were then on their way to Maine, where they intended to settle. They took a deep interest in the

young Swiss, who, a stranger in a strange land, had also become attached to them. The result was, that he determined to accompany them to Machias, in Maine. This was in July, 1780.

Joins the American Volunteers in Maine.—On his arrival at Machias, he learnt that Captain John Allen, commander of the fort, there, was raising a company of volunteers to march for the defence of Passamaquoddy. This company Mr. Gallatin immediately joined, and accompanied it towards the frontier. He was afterwards placed in command of the fort at Passamaquoddy. But they did not have any action with the enemy, and their greatest hardship was their being compelled to haul a piece of cannon over some wet grounds and muddy roads, a trial of physical strength with which he was not familiar. The enthusiasm of the young Frenchman did not end here. Money was wanted by Col. Allen, to supply the necessities of his troops; and Mr. Gallatin, although far from kindred and friends, and without the means of replenishing his purse, did not hesitate for a moment, but advanced to his commanding officer some six hundred dollars towards relieving his urgent necessities, taking his receipt for the same and an order on the treasury.

“This sum, though small,” said Mr. Gallatin, “was to me a very large one, as it was nearly all the money I had; but the case was an urgent one, and I felt happy in having it in my power to do this.” In October he left Machias and proceeded to Boston. On presenting the draft of Col. Allen, he found there were no funds to pay it—no money in the treasury! His circumstances were such that there was no alternative left him but to realize the most he could for his government bill, which was about one-third the original sum!

Mr. Gallatin and La Perouse.—In speaking with Mr. Gallatin on the subject of the Arctic voyages, he related

to me the following incident connected with the publication of Hearne's Journey to the Northern Ocean, which is no mentioned in the book. It will be remembered that the Arctic Ocean was first discovered by Hearne in the year 1771.

While Mr. Gallatin was in Machias, a French frigate of seventy-four guns, commanded by the celebrated navigator La Perouse, arrived there, having in convoy a number of fishing vessels to the banks. An acquaintance was formed between them, and as they sympathised in their geographical tastes, La Perouse gave Mr. Gallatin an account of his visit to Hudson's Bay, where he was sent by his government in the year 1781 or '82, where he captured certain forts belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, among them Fort Albany. At that place he found the manuscript journal of Samuel Hearne, who, ten years before, had performed a journey to the Arctic Sea in search of a Northwest passage. This journey was a most important one, occupying between three and four years, and resulted in many interesting discoveries, particularly of Copper-mine River and the Arctic Sea.

This manuscript, as might readily be supposed, interested this great navigator, who, it is known, was one of the earliest martyrs to geographical discovery. This precious document, which had been so long unnoticed, he took particular care of, with a view to its publication. Subsequently, Fort Albany was surrendered to the British, when La Perouse stipulated as one of the conditions of the surrender, that *Mr. Hearne's manuscript should be printed*. The Company agreed to the terms of the French officer, and the manuscript was printed in 1795, twenty-five years after the journey was made.

Mr. Gallatin, with others, was hospitably entertained on board the frigate, and the good people of Machias in return felt desirous to reciprocate the civilities of the French officers; but they had no wine or liquors, and little beyond pork, meal, and potatoes to offer them. They

succeeded, however, in getting up a very respectable entertainment by borrowing some wine and other choice things from the ship, to which they invited La Perou e and his officers. Mr. Gallatin said he met this distinguished man on one occasion after in Boston.

Makes Pedestrian Tours to the Highlands near Boston.—

Geography was always a favorite study with Mr. Gallatin. In fact, I am safe in saying that no man living surpassed, and but few equalled him in this department of science. The geographical features of every region on the globe were familiar to him, and the boundaries of the European States, as they have existed at various periods were as well known to him as were those of the present day. To show how early a fondness for this study was developed, an anecdote connected with his first visit to Boston, is worthy of being mentioned.

Mr. Gallatin arrived there in the year 1781. He had been in the house but a short time, when he went to the roof to see the features of the country around. From this point (which must have been on some of the heights), he discovered the blue hills of Milton, miles distant, the highest land in sight. He determined to visit them, to see what could be discovered from their tops, and the next day after his arrival, he set out on foot in company with a young man with whom he had become acquainted, and reached their summit. Here a broader landscape was presented to him, and he attentively noted the peculiarities in the vast area of country around. In a north-westerly direction he discovered other high lands, very far in the distance, and apparently much more elevated than the point on which he stood. These he determined to visit. The next day he returned to Boston, and on the following day set out on foot with his companion for the high grounds seen by him the previous day. These proved to be in the town of Princeton, about fifty miles from Boston and north of Worcester. He ascended the

highest point, and surveyed the country around as heretofore.

The tavern at which he stopped on his journey was kept by a man who partook in a considerable degree of the curiosity even now-a-days manifested by some landlords in the back parts of New England, to know the whole history of their guests. Noticing Mr. Gallatin's French accent, he said, "Just from France, eh! You are a Frenchman, I suppose." "No!" said Mr. G.; "I am not from France." "You can't be from England, I am sure?"—"No!" was the reply. "From Spain?" "No!" "From Germany?" "No!" "Well, where on earth are you from, then, or what are you?" eagerly asked the inquisitive landlord. "I am a Swiss," replied Mr. Gallatin.—"Swiss, Swiss, Swiss!" exclaimed the landlord in astonishment, "which of the ten tribes are the Swiss?"

When Mr. G. arrived in New York, his first object was to find some maps of the United States and Europe, as he wanted the latter to trace the progress of events then transpiring on that continent. He went to every shop in the city, and all he could find was two maps, one of the world and another of some European state. These were all the city could then produce, and Mr. G. had them still in his possession.

Mr. Gallatin's First Interview with General Washington.—Mr. Gallatin said he first met General Washington at the office of a Land Agent, near the Kenawha river, in Northwestern Virginia, where he (Mr. G.) had been engaged in surveying. The office consisted of a log house, 14 feet square, in which was but one room. In one corner of this was a bed for the use of the agent. General Washington, who owned large tracts of land in this region, was then visiting them in company with his nephew, and at the same time examining the country with a view of opening a road across the Alleghanies. Many of the settlers and hunters familiar with the country, had been invited to

meet the General at this place, for the purpose of giving him such information as would enable him to select the most eligible pass for the contemplated road. Mr. Gallatin felt a desire to meet this great man, and determined to await his arrival.

On his arrival General Washington took his seat at a pine table in the log cabin or rather Land Agent's office, surrounded by the men who had come to meet him. They all stood up, as there was no room for seats. Some of the more fortunate, however, secured quarters on the bed.— They then underwent an examination by the General, who wrote down all the particulars stated by them. He was very inquisitive, questioning one after the other, and noting down all they said. Mr. Gallatin stood among the others in the crowd, though quite near the table, and listened attentively to the numerous queries put by the General, and very soon discovered from the various relations which was the only practicable pass through which the road could be made. He felt uneasy at the indecision of the General, when the point was so evident to him, and without reflecting on the impropriety of it, suddenly interrupted him, saying, "Oh, it is plain enough, such a place (a spot just mentioned by one of the settlers) is the most practicable." The good people stared at the young surveyor (for they only knew him as such) with surprise, wondering at his boldness in thrusting his opinion unasked upon the General.

The interruption put a sudden stop to General Washington's inquiries. He laid down his pen, raised his eyes from his paper, and cast a stern look at Mr. Gallatin, evidently offended at the intrusion of his opinion, but said not a word. Resuming his former attitude, he continued his interrogations for a few minutes longer, when, suddenly stopping, he threw down his pen, turned to Mr. Gallatin, and said, "You are right, sir."

"It was so on all occasions with General Washington,"

remarked Mr. Gallatin to me. "He was slow in forming an opinion, and never decided until he knew he was right."

To continue the narrative: the General stayed here all night, occupying the bed alluded to, while his nephew, the land agent, and Mr. Gallatin rolled themselves in blankets and buffalo skins, and lay upon the bare floor. After the examination mentioned, and when the party went out, General Washington inquired who the young man was who had interrupted him, made his acquaintance, and learned all the particulars of his history. They occasionally met afterwards, and the General urged Mr. Gallatin to become his land agent; but as Mr. Gallatin was then, or intended soon to become, the owner of a large tract of land, he was compelled to decline the favorable offer made him by General Washington.

State of Knowledge in the United States during the Revolution—He said, "When he arrived in Main in 1780, he found the people of New England generally, well acquainted with English and European affairs; but spoke of Virginia as a country far distant and little known. When he went to Congress in 1795, from Pennsylvania, he had visited most of the States, had made himself familiar with their several histories, and was tolerably acquainted with the peculiarities of each. The other members, however, had travelled but little, and their knowledge of the country was confined to their own States. He found, therefore, to his surprise, that he was better acquainted with the United States than any other member of Congress.

General Jackson's First Appearance in Congress.—When Mr. Gallatin was a member of Congress, in the year 1796, Tennessee was admitted as a State into the Union, and sent her first member to Washington. One day, when in his seat in the house, Mr. Gallatin noticed a tall, lank, uncouth looking individual, with long locks of hair hanging over his brows and face, while a queue hung down his

back tied in an eelskin. The dress of this individual was singular—his manner and deportment that of a backwoodsman. The appearance of so singular a character on the floor of the House of Representatives, naturally attracted attention, and a member at his side asked who he was? Mr. Gallatin replied that it was the member for the new State. “Well,” said his friend, “he seems just the sort of chap one might expect from such an uncivilized region as Tennessee.” The individual in question was Andrew Jackson.

Party Violence in past times.—Mr. Gallatin once related several anecdotes illustrative of party violence in by-gone times; for instance, how the house in which he and his colleague lived, in Philadelphia, was at one time (during an election, I think) completely invested by a body of men hired by their political opponents, and how they soon raised the siege by playing off the same game against the enemy; how a body of them once came to the house of Commodore Nicholson, at the lower end of Broadway, in New York, his father-in-law, where he was staying, and played the Rogue’s March; the old gentleman, his wife’s father, who had never heard the tune before, sitting complacently in the porch all the time, under the idea that it was intended as a complimentary serenade, and being on the point of inviting the party in to an entertainment, till the character and meaning of the music were made known to him; and how at Reading, in Pennsylvania, he once walked to his carriage through a mob who were busily engaged in burning him in effigy.

Thomas Jefferson.—For Mr. Jefferson, my venerable friend always seemed to have entertained a strong attachment. He kept a small engraved miniature portrait of him on his writing table. It was there, ten years ago, when I first visited his library, and is still preserved in his family. During his last illness, one morning when I was sitting by his bed-side, he said, “I want some of my books renova-

ted a little, and some that I prize very much I want bound." Pointing to a book-case, (for he then lay in his library,) "I want you to go to the third shelf." I did so. "Now move your hand to the left," he continued, "and I will tell you when to stop." I did so till he told me to stop. My hand was then upon Jefferson's works. "There," said he, "I value those books much, and want you to take them, and get them bound for me in full calf binding, in the very best style. I like to see a valuable book with a good coat on." Said I, "there are some other works relating to Mr. Jefferson, such as his life by Tucker, which ought to go with them." "Well," said he, "procure for me this book and any other that relates to Mr. Jefferson, and have them all handsomely bound." He often spoke of Mr. Jefferson, and related many anecdotes of him, but their particulars have escaped my recollection.

Mr. G.'s system while Secretary of the Treasury.—One evening last year, at a meeting of the Ethnological Society, Mr. Robert Greenhow, of Washington, who was present, told Mr. Gallatin that he had left home for a brief respite, to relieve his eyes, which he had injured by over-tasking them. Mr. Gallatin, in remarking on this and on the illness of Mr. Secretary Walker, in consequence of excessive labor in preparing his Treasury Report, said it was all wrong. "The true rule," said he, "*is never to suffer your faculties to get rusty, and never to over-task them.* It is by following this rule," continued he, "that I have preserved myself as you see to my eighty-eighth year. When I was in the Treasury, I labored hard, to be sure, the first year, but afterwards, two hours a day were sufficient to do the work." At a subsequent conversation he said, that when he was in the Treasury, he used to do all his serious work after nine o'clock at night, when he had sent his family to bed.

Mr. Adams at Ghent.—Having called one day on Mr. Gallatin when he was busily engaged in writing his paper

on the Mexican war, he said to me, in speaking on the subject, that his whole object was to effect a peace. He meant to tell the truth, however, although it might, and would be disagreeable to some of his best friends. He desired me to procure certain books and public documents. "A heavy weight," said he, "rests upon my mind, and, to use a term which has been used before, I mean to *disgorge* myself." In relation to this he related an anecdote connected with the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent.

The American Commissioners had long been waiting before they could bring the British Commissioners to open negotiations. At length when they assembled they received from the latter a protocol containing the conditions upon which they proposed to treat. These conditions required so much of the American government, that the commissioners thought it impossible for them to agree. Mr. Adams was much incensed at the preposterous demands of the British, and prepared a laborious and most eloquent reply, which he handed to Mr. Gallatin for his perusal. Mr. G. looked it over, and at once saw that it would not answer to present such a reply. It was admirably written, and was just such a paper as would do to read on the floor of Congress, but to present it to the British Commissioners, would greatly incense them, probably put an end to further negotiations, and thus prolong the war for years. The other gentlemen also presented opinions or replies. It was then unanimously agreed that the several propositions should be placed in Mr. Gallatin's hands, and that he should prepare a reply, in which the views of the several commissioners should, as far as possible, be carried out. Mr. G. undertook the task, and presented the result for the approval of the commissioners.

In this Mr. G. had omitted all the expressions of Mr. Adams, which he thought would give offence to the British Commissioners, at which Mr. Adams was not well pleased; but the others acquiescing, he was in a manner

forced to give his consent, and Mr. Gallatin's reply was adopted. Subsequently, Mr. Adams told Mr. G., that on reflection he was very glad the middle course, suggested by him, had been adopted. He, Mr. Adams, had done all he wanted. He had longed for an opportunity to *disgorge* himself of the wrath and indignation which he felt; and having done so, he was satisfied.

Mr. Gallatin and Jeremy Bentham.—Mr. Gallatin became acquainted, when in England, with the great champion of Law Reform, Jeremy Bentham, who was then engaged on a code of laws for Russia. He placed in Mr. Gallatin's hands a manuscript Code for Pennsylvania; but being soon afterwards called to Ghent, and much occupied with public business, he had not an opportunity to examine the manuscript till his return to America, when it was too late to take it into consideration. At this Bentham was very much vexed. Mr. Gallatin said he had tried to insinuate to Bentham at the time that his business was to write scientific treatises on the principles of legislation, not to draw up codes for nations living at a distance, and whom he had never seen—but without success.

Humboldt and La Place.—Mr. Gallatin said he never had any idea that he possessed abilities or information at all out of the common way, until he went to Europe as ambassador. He had always read a good deal, and felt himself pretty familiar with history; but he found few persons in the United States whose taste and reading had been like his own, with whom he could converse on the topics which had occupied his attention. He had heard and read of the great men of Europe, and had formed the most exalted opinion of their learning. On meeting some of them in Paris, he felt reluctant to associate with them, supposing that they were so much in advance of him in knowledge. But when he found that he was quite as well versed in most subjects as those for whom he had entertained so high an opinion, and, moreover, that in general

knowledge some of these great men were lamentably deficient, he then first began to be more conscious of his own abilities.

The great men for whom he, in common with all others, had entertained so much respect, were often deficient on subjects with which every educated or well read man is here familiar. For Baron Humboldt, Mr. Gallatin always had the highest respect—the most exalted opinion, for his varied and profound learning, as well as for the excellence of his heart and simplicity of his manners.

With La Place, Mr. Gallatin was long on terms of intimacy, and esteemed him for his excellent qualities. He was a regular visitor at his soirées, where he met all the great men then residing in Paris.

Speaking of La Place on one occasion, he said the world was greatly deceived as to the extent of his acquirements. He had formed a high opinion of him before he knew him, but Baron Humboldt told him he would be disappointed, and so it proved. "La Place," he said, "was an extraordinary man only in a single department of science, *Mathematics*. With that wonderful machine, the *Calculus*, he was able to accomplish the most splendid discoveries and results, which had immortalized his name. He seemed to possess an intuitive faculty with the calculus, by which he arrived at once at the solution of the grandest problems in the science of celestial mechanics. No man had ever accomplished so much in this field, and with such wonderful facility. But," continued he, "in this consisted his whole mind. Of other things he knew nothing, and would not, among scholars, have passed for a learned man. Napoleon made him Minister of the Interior, and he held the office for but ten days. He was unable to fill the place."

"There was a vast difference," said he, "between the mind of La Place and that of Newton. Newton's discoveries convinced him that there was a great first cause—a Supreme Being, who governed all things;—but the phi-

losophy of La Place led to materialism. He rejoiced, too, that he was permitted to live to see the nebulous theory of La Place, the tendency of which, on his mind, was bad, overthrown by the recent discoveries through the telescope of Lord Rosse, which resolved those nebulae into stars." Mr. Gallatin had a great horror of atheism and materialism.

Mr. Gallatin's Disinterestedness.—Great as Mr. Gallatin was as a financier, he never seems to have employed his talents for his personal advantage, although opportunities were often presented to him by which he might have enriched himself. One or two anecdotes may be mentioned in proof of this.

While Secretary of the Treasury, it was necessary on one occasion to pay the interest due by the United States on a loan made in Holland. This interest was to be paid in London, and the late Mr. Astor made proposals to Mr. Gallatin to provide the necessary funds in the manner stated in the agreement when the loan was made. Mr. Gallatin stipulated certain conditions to Mr. Astor, which, after due reflection, were accepted. But it seems that he did not exercise the same sagacity which marked his other financial operations, for, in disposing of it, or in fulfilling his contract, he found himself minus some £10,000 sterling, or about \$50,000. "This loss," Mr. Gallatin observed to me, "did not seem to cause Mr. Astor so much uneasiness as the circumstance that I should have shown more financial knowledge and shrewdness than he, and he ever after expressed the highest confidence in my opinions, and manifested a strong attachment for me. When I left the Treasury in 1816, Mr. Astor made me pressing offers to associate myself in business with him, but I declined."

I expressed some surprise to Mr. Gallatin, and said, "Why did you not accept his offer? If you had, you would now have ranked among our millionaires." He replied by that peculiar shrug of his shoulders which expressed more than words, intimating that wealth was no object with him.

Another circumstance has recently come to my knowledge from a gentleman residing in Europe, which places in a still stronger light the disinterestedness of Mr. Gallatin, in his refusal of all opportunities and offers to avail himself of his financial sagacity and of his position, while serving his country, to enrich himself.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gallatin was Minister of the United States in Paris in 1816, at the time of the second restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France. A loan was then created by the French government, and the most eminent capitalists assembled at Paris to make tenders for the loan; among them Mr. Alexander Baring. This gentleman had made the acquaintance of Mr. Gallatin when in the United States many years before, and now consulted him as to the proposed loan, believing that his long experience and eminent talents as a financier would be of essential benefit to his house. Mr. Gallatin readily gave his advice in the matter, and Mr. Baring obtained the loan.

From a sense of gratitude to Mr. Gallatin, he then proposed to him, and even insisted, that he should take a part of the loan without advancing any of the funds, by which he would be enabled to realize a handsome fortune. "I thank you," was Mr. Gallatin's reply; "I will not accept your obliging offer, because a man who has had the direction of the finances of the country as long as I have, should not die rich."

This statement was made by Mr. Labouchere, brother-in-law of Mr. Baring, and father to the present Mr. Labouchere, M. P. I have the particulars direct from the gentleman to whom Mr. Labouchere related them.

Mr. WM. BEACH LAWRENCE made some remarks with reference to Mr. GALLATIN's political and diplomatic career.

Rev. Dr. ROBINSON said that, coming as he did from New England, he was free to say that the odor of Mr. Gallatin's name in that part of the country, as a politi-

cian, was not agreeable when he was a boy, and forty years ago he could have had no idea, that he would ever become an associate of his, and would be led to revere him in his old age. He had never known a man, whose whole conversation and character bore so much the stamp of independent thought. Whatever he knew, was the result of his own examinations, without any regard to authority. Dr. R. had not known Mr. G. personally as a statesman ; but had found his name in Europe standing in the highest rank as a financier. Indeed, after the lamented death of Mr. Huskisson, he was regarded throughout Europe as the leading financier of the age. Mr. G. often spoke of things which he regretted he had not done while he occupied during eleven years the post of Secretary of the Treasury. One was the subject of custom-house oaths, which (he said) at one time he could have done away by a stroke of his pen ; and which he had since come to look upon as causing far more evil than good. At another time, when this Society addressed Congress on the subject of duties on books, Mr. Gallatin requested him (Dr. R.) to draw up the memorial. He did so ; but Mr. Gallatin made interlineations, and took a still stronger ground—that there should be no duty at all on books. Dr. R. asked him why he did not propose something of the kind when he was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gallatin replied that he did not know as much of books then as he did now ; and if he were to live his life over again, he would act differently. The strong attachment which Mr. G. always exhibited for Mr. Jefferson, may have left the impression on many minds, that he shared also the sceptical views of the latter. Dr. R. said that this was not the case. Mr. Gallatin often spoke upon religious topics ; and always expressed a firm belief in the great leading doctrines of Christianity. He once (he said) had been led to read sceptical works ; but finding their influence on his mind to be pernicious, he had resolutely broken off, and would read no more.





